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INTERNATIONAL
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 29-17 (84-63). Tomorrow fair. Temp. ... (79-63). Yesterday's temp. 26-18 (82-64). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 21-15 (70-59). Tomorrow ... showers. Yesterday's temp. 23-13 ... CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Fair. Temp. ... (81-57). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 29-23 ... Yesterday's temp. 24-16 (75-61). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria		Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Morocco	2.00 Dr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Eire	15 P.	Nigeria	50 K.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
France	2.00 F.	Portugal	17 Esc.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	12 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 8	Turkey	7.50
Iran	75 Rials	U.S. Military (Eur.)	80 c.
Italy	300 Lire	Yugoslavia	9 D.
Israel	1.5 2.40		

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Kenyatta One-Party Rule Weakens

Kenyans Angered by Kariuki Death, Ivory Scandal

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI, June 13 (NYT).—The government of President omo Kenyatta appears to have ost its parliamentary majority, n extraordinary development in one-party African nation.

The turn of events reflects rowing discontent and criticism f the way Kenya is run and rivilege manipulated. Mr. Kenatta, who led this former Brith colony to independence in 963, has ruled since 1964 as the eader of the sole legal party, he Kenya African National 'nion.

The Kenya Parliament Wedesday defeated a government otion to discredit a committee nvestigation into the murder of leading dissident politician, . M. Kariuki. Parliament then ent on to vote to "accept" the ommittee findings that a "masve and determined cover-up" the murder had been carried at by the police and backed ecommendations that several olice and security officers be spended or dismissed.

Both actions were passed by entical votes—62 to 59—in ead counts in which those oting could not conceal their ecision.

Conflict Increases

The increasing friction beeen Parliament and Mr. Kenatta who is more than 80 years d, was also reflected Wednesy when Mr. Kenyatta dismissed the deputy minister of orks, John Keen.

During a heated debate on uesday, Mr. Keen had raised e touchy subject of "illegal ory exports," the practice that threatening to exterminate enya's estimated 130,000 elehants. Mr. Keen said Kenya ppeared to have two legal tandards—one under which oor people were jailed for inor thefts and a second that ft "big fish" untouched.

His dismissal was not explainl by the government. The Brith magazine New Scientist reently accused the President's aughter, Margaret Kenyatta,



Jomo Kenyatta

the mayor of Nairobi, of taking part in large-scale exporting of ivory last August after the government banned such shipments.

The magazine also reported widespread rumors that the President's wife, Ngina Kenyatta, is also a major figure in the trade in poached ivory.

Last week, the government confiscated copies of a British newspaper that reported on the New Scientist article.

Discontent has been growing for at least three years, and Mr. Kariuki, a popular politician and member of Parliament, had been the leading voice in expressing such criticism. On March 22, he was shot five times and his body dumped in a wild area near Nairobi.

Critics of the privileged of Kenya were daring in a sense. But they carefully avoided naming the "black elite" they accused of amassing wealth and land. Mr. Kenyatta's own attitude seemed ambivalent. In effect, he tolerated the criticism except for occasional and vague attacks on those who, he said, would "spoil" independent Kenya.

The uneasy balance between the establishment and critics was upset by the murder of Mr. Kariuki. Many Kenyans believe the killing was politically motivated. In its wake came an unprecedented wave of national emotion.

Parliamentary Nerve-Up

Parliament set out on a course of increasingly independent action, culminating in this week's votes. It appointed a 15-member select committee that produced the report on the Kariuki murder. It is now also investigating corruption and the behavior of pro-Kenyatta politicians who criticized the select committee.

The committee report did not flatly accuse anyone at the core of government of complicity in the murder. It is known, however, that the printed draft asked that further investigation be conducted concerning Mbiyu Kdinange, Mr. Kenyatta's closest adviser. But the President successfully had the name omitted from the draft that was finally presented to Parliament last week.

The report accused some senior policemen of obstructing a real investigation and urged they be removed from office. It accused the commander of a paramilitary unit created by Mr. Kenyatta of complicity in the murder.

Kenyatta Warns Critics

NAIROBI, June 13 (Reuters).—President Kenyatta issued a tough warning to subversive elements in Kenya today, speaking soon after two bombs exploded outside a major tourist hotel here.

Nobody was hurt in the blasts early this morning.

President Kenyatta warned that "destructive elements" would not be allowed to use the National Assembly "to meddle with or destroy the smooth functioning of the government."

There have now been seven unexplained bomb blasts in Kenya in five months. On March 1, a bomb killed 27 people at a bus terminal here.

State Vote Gives New Setback To Gandhi

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, June 13—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, shaken by her conviction on charges of corrupt political practices in winning her Parliament seat, faced a new crisis today after a major electoral defeat.

Her ruling Congress party was beaten in a state legislative election considered crucial to her national prestige.

In another development, leaders of four non-Communist opposition parties declared that they no longer recognized Mrs. Gandhi as head of the Indian government.

Results from the western coastal state of Gujarat today showed that voters, in balloting earlier in the week, gave the Congress party only 74 seats in the state's 182-member legislative assembly. The party came in second to an opposition coalition that swept 87 of the seats. Of the remaining 21 seats, 13 were won by a farmer-laborer party and seven by independents. The results for one seat were not in yet.

National Elections

Mrs. Gandhi had campaigned actively throughout Gujarat, realizing that the outcome would be a barometer of her popularity in national elections less than a year away.

The Congress party alone among the nine contesting parties had fielded a full slate for the elections.

The Congress party's leadership in the state—accused of deep corruption—was the target last year of two months of sustained rioting by student-led mobs that ultimately forced the resignation of the state government.

Mrs. Gandhi called on her supporters today to stand behind her during the grave political crisis arising from her conviction yesterday for corrupt campaign practices.

"We have faced many difficulties together," she told a huge gathering outside her house. "We shall continue to overcome them unitedly."

The 58-year-old Prime Minister said yesterday that she would not "forsake the people," but did not flatly rule out the possibility of a resignation.

20-Day Delay

Mrs. Gandhi won a 20-day delay before her conviction takes effect. Her lawyers said that she will remain in office until then and appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court in New Delhi.

If she loses the appeal, Mrs. Gandhi would have to give up her seat in the lower house of Parliament and resign as Prime Minister within six months. She would also be barred from holding public office for six years.

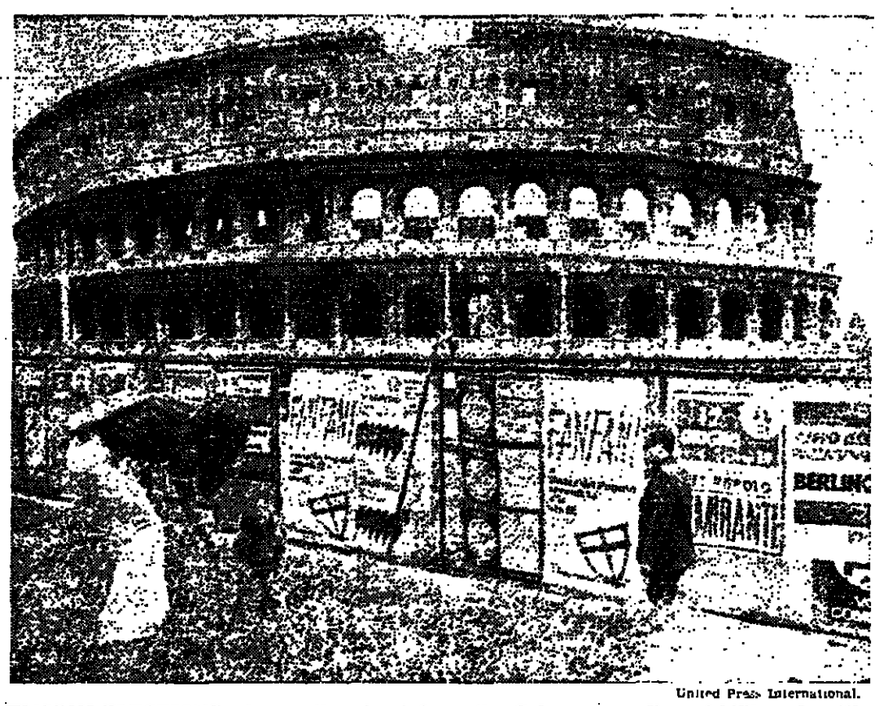
Addressing supporters yesterday, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I shall not forsake the people. I know the poor masses are with me.

"We have faced many challenges in the past and we will continue to face them undaunted. We will continue to march forward on our chosen path and build a new social order."

The leaders of the four main opposition parties—the Socialists, the Hindu nationalist Jan Sangh, the Old Congress party and the Bharatiya Lok Dal (Peoples Party)—renounced their recognition of Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister in a cable sent to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

The leaders urged Mr. Ahmed, the head of state, to return immediately from a vacation in

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1



United Press International.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS—Across the street from the Colosseum, a line of billboards with posters urging people to vote on Sunday for regional, provincial and municipal councils.

National Impact Seen in Local Races

Italy Winds Up Election Campaign

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 13 (NYT).—Leaders of all political parties tonight wound up the hard-fought campaign for the administrative elections that will be held throughout Italy on Sunday and Monday. The secretary of the Portuguese Socialist party, Mario Soares, added spice to an outdoor rally of his Italian Socialist comrades with foreign-language oratory.

Italian politics have for months focused on the forthcoming voting for new local governments in 15 of the nation's 20 regions and 6,300 of its 8,000 cities and towns. The future of Premier Aldo Moro's Cabinet will depend on the outcome of the elections.

Orators at tonight's meetings summed up the main themes of the monthlong electoral campaign. All rallies are banned by law tomorrow, the day before the election.

Permanent Role

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer restated at a mass demonstration near the Lateran tonight his party's bid for a permanent role in decision-making on the national level.

Halfway across the city, in the Piazza del Popolo, the secretary of the governing Christian Democratic party, Amintore Fanfani, again rejected the Communist overtures for a "historic compromise," or long-term deal with his party, as he had done in many previous speeches.

Former Premier Fanfani has impressed the nation as one of the most forceful and controversial campaigners. Many Italians seem about to vote for or against Mr. Fanfani rather than for new regional assemblies and mayors.

The Socialist party held its final rally in the Piazza Santi Apostoli in the heart of Rome. Mr. Soares, who was one of the speakers, was introduced by Francesco de Martino, the Socialist party chief.

Never Sacrifice

Mr. Soares, addressing the crowd of 20,000 persons in simplified Portuguese studded with Italian words, said that his Socialist party "will never sacrifice liberty."

He called for a "Socialist Portugal, a Socialist Spain, a Socialist Greece and a Socialist Chile." Mr. Soares drew thunderous applause when he wished the Italian Communist party cess.

Earlier today, Mr. Soares had a meeting with Mr. Berlinguer, a session which spokesmen for the Italian Communist party described as cordial. In a news conference at the Foreign Press Club later, the Portuguese Socialist said that while he could not prevent the Portuguese Communist party from being anti-Socialist, he was not anti-Communist.

Mr. Soares added that the Italian Communist party was "really democratic" and did not consider parliamentary democracy a mere formality, "as Portuguese Communists did."

The Italian Social Movement—National Right Wing—which is the fourth strongest party in the national parliament and includes many former Fascists, held hundreds of meetings in Rome and throughout the country. The rightist speakers attacked the government for its alleged failure to stem Communism and a current crime wave.

Ultra-leftist groups that lack representation in the national legislature were campaigning hard to win seats in regional and municipal parliaments. In the center of Rome, women militants of the far-left Manifesto Paction gave red carnations, a symbol of Socialism, to passersby.

25% Rate Is Listed For U.K. Inflation

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 13 (NYT).—Britain's inflation has jumped to a record annual rate of 25 per cent, the highest in Europe.

The announcement today on the retail price index represented another blow to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who is under increasing pressure to take dramatic action to curb inflation. It also served to confirm the general feeling in Britain that Mr. Wilson's "social contract" with trade unions for voluntary wage restraint has virtually collapsed.

Meanwhile, some good news emerged with the release of the trade figures for May. Britain's visible trade balance showed a dramatic improvement with a provisional deficit of about £16 million ($38 million), compared with about £310 million in April.

These statistics helped the pound recover slightly on the money markets and pushed the stock market up. The pound closed at $2.2835 against the dollar, up half a cent. The pound has devalued against major currencies by 26 per cent since 1971.

Quick Tory Fire

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Conservative party spokesman on financial affairs, called the jump in the retail-price index catastrophic and said it was the "direct and inescapable responsibility of the present government."

In May, the cost of living rose 4.2 per cent, the largest monthly increase on record. It was 3.9 per cent in April. If inflation continued here at the May rate, it would mean an annual growth of more than 50 per cent. In 1974, the rate reached a record 19.1 per cent.

As it is, the May figures showed an actual increase over the year of 25 per cent, largely because of higher prices arising from new taxes and other government measures as well as from the impact of big wage increases.

The effect was to put Britain at the top of the inflation league in Europe. The last figures show, for example, that Italy's inflation was running at 20 per cent, Belgium's 14, France's 12.7 and West Germany's 6.1.

The crucial political and economic question now is what Mr. Wilson and his ministers can do to slow up the rate of inflation. Mr. Wilson has pledged his government to reliance on persuasion, rather than legal curbs, to keep down the demands by trade unions.

Efforts are now under way to tighten the voluntary social contract on pay restraint, but few are convinced that such moves are the answer. The goal is to develop more stringent and precise guidelines for the next round of wage negotiations, later in the year.

Less Generous

Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the government was determined to cut the rate of inflation by half over the next year. He suggested that the government would be less willing next time around to be as generous as before in meeting the pay demands of workers in state-owned industries.

Aides of Mr. Wilson stressed that there was no magic formula that would solve the problem. They are hoping that the fear of unemployment, the psychological impact of a sinking pound and worry about the rate of inflation will combine to induce union leaders to ask for less.

Because of high wage settlements, many workers and their families are not feeling the pain of the inflation rate. Wage rates for manual workers are rising at an annual rate of 31.7 per cent while average earnings for all employees are rising by about 28 per cent a year.

Aided Killers, Sources Say

CIA Linked to Murder of Trujillo

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—The CIA contributed "material support" to a group of Dominicans who assassinated the Dominican Republic's dictator, Gen. Rafael Trujillo, on May 30, 1961, authoritative government sources have said.

According to the sources, this was one of the "successful assassination attempts" referred to yesterday by Rep. James Stanton, D-Ohio, chairman of a House subcommittee investigating the CIA.

The details of the assassination have also been supplied to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Several government sources said that the Trujillo case was the successful attempt mentioned recently by the committee's chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

Information about the Dominican assassination was given to President Ford by William Colby, director of the CIA, in January, authoritative sources said. A CIA spokesman had no comment on the report.

It is unclear what foreign policy objective of the United States



UPI.

Rafael Trujillo, who was slain in 1961.

would have been served in 1961 by the killing of Gen. Trujillo. Several sources, however, said it was part of a "series of events" connected with the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba the month before.

It is also unclear from either public or private reports at how high a level Gen. Trujillo's death was authorized. Nor is it clear whether authorization occurred during the administration of President Kennedy, who took office in January, 1961, or that of President Eisenhower.

Gen. Trujillo was killed in a hail of gunfire as he drove from his home in San Cristobal to Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the Dominican Republic. His death ended 31 years of dictatorship.

The general was killed by seven Dominicans allegedly led by Gen. Juan Tomas Diaz, who was later killed in a gunfight with policemen.

According to the sources, CIA files show that the agency supplied "material support" to what one source called an "indigenous" group of Dominicans who plotted and killed Gen. Trujillo.

Roundup of Opponents

The assassination touched off a roundup of opponents of the regime.

According to the sources, one of the men involved in the attack cracked under an interrogation, which included torture, and told his captors that at least one of the guns used had been supplied by operatives of the CIA. An account of this is included in documents discovered in the growing investigation of the agency, the sources said.

During the early stages of the investigations of the agency, several of its former officials said that although there may have been plots to assassinate foreign leaders, there had been no "successful attempts." Other intelligence sources said that that should be amended to "no attempts where Americans actually became involved directly in the killings."

"When this is all said and done," a source said, "I think it will be clear that no member of the CIA or Americans were hired to assassinate Trujillo or Castro. What we are talking about in these cases is aid and comfort to indigenous elements."

"The degree to which the Dominican group got aid," this source said, "may have been more than we now wish."

These sources said the matter of plots against Gen. Trujillo and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba were covered in the page summary prepared by the Rockefeller commission but not made public in its report on its probe of the CIA.

The material from the commission has been forwarded to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Brezhnev Proposes Banning New and 'Terrifying' Arms

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, June 13 (NYT).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev today proposed that the major powers conclude an agreement banning new weapons and systems of mass destruction.

In his first public speech in five weeks, Mr. Brezhnev asserted that such a treaty was necessary because modern technology was capable of producing new weapons even "more terrifying" than existing nuclear ones. "The reason and conscience of humanity dictate the need for raising an insurmountable barrier to the development of such weapons," Mr. Brezhnev said.

Although his proposal appeared to go beyond formal calls for arms reduction and disarmament made on earlier occasions by the Soviet Union, the party chief did not spell out how or when such an accord might be achieved or what weapons it would include. But he noted that the Soviet Union and the United States could make a "considerable contribution" by working together to bring about such a ban.

Mr. Brezhnev announced his proposal during a speech at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses to a packed audience honoring him as a candidate in the single-party elections Sunday for the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic.

His voice was noticeably slurred as he spoke, tending to lend some credence to reports that the 68-year-old leader has been absent for treatment of an ailment involving the left side of his jaw or throat. Nonetheless, Mr. Brezhnev spoke assertively for almost an hour.

After his last formal speech, on May 8, Soviet sources had privately advised some foreigners that Mr. Brezhnev would undergo medical treatment for a period of two to four weeks.

In today's speech, he spoke optimistically of détente, expressing his belief that "new, big and realistic steps can well be taken in the near future toward a more stable and healthier peace in Europe and all over the world." He explained that he had in mind the conclusion of the European security talks in a summit session that Moscow has been urging.

Mr. Brezhnev's call for a ban on new weapons systems was made less than a week after the Soviet Union wound up a round of missile tests in the Pacific

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kissinger Says Severe Strain n Israeli Relations Is Ending

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that as the result of the Israeli leader's talks with President Ford this week, the period of severe strain in American-Israeli relations was "drawing to a close."

In conciliatory remarks at a state dinner in Mr. Rabin's honor last night, Mr. Kissinger described the well-publicized rift that followed the collapse of his mediation mission in March as "purely a family quarrel."

The Israeli officials were so pleased with Mr. Kissinger's previous efforts to reduce the tensions that with his permission they made an unofficial text of his toast available to newsmen today. The remarks were delivered at a dinner at the home of Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, attended by high-level American and Israeli officials but at which no American newsmen were present.

Mr. Rabin, who concluded his talks with Mr. Ford yesterday, spent most of today describing each policy to columnists, members of Congress and American Jewish leaders. He had an unscheduled meeting with Mr. Kissinger late in the afternoon before flying to New York.

[The Associated Press reported that before the Prime Minister left Washington today, he and Mr. Kissinger decided, in a 45-minute conference, to meet in New York Sunday for further talks. The move was seen as heightening prospects for an early resumption of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, the AP said.]

• Syria, Jordan to form panel to coordinate policies. Page 2.

Essentially, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Ford are in agreement on the advantages of seeking a new interim accord between Egypt and Israel, but as Mr. Rabin stressed in his meetings today as well as in a press conference yesterday, it will not be known whether such an accord can be achieved until the United States learns from Cairo—and then

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Figure in 1963 Sex, Security Scandal

Profumo Makes Queen Elizabeth's Honors List

By Joseph Frayman

LONDON, June 13 (NYT).—John Profumo, the central figure in a scandal that rocked the government 12 years ago, has been formally rehabilitated.

He was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the honors list published on the eve of Queen Elizabeth's official birthday tomorrow. The citation said that he was being honored for his work among the poor of London's East End.

Since his association with Christine Keeler, a call girl, in an affair that involved sex, politics and national security, Mr. Profumo has sought obscurity among the underprivileged through his work at Toynbee Hall, a social service center off Whitechapel.

When the Queen opened an extension of the center, she spoke a few words with Mr. Profumo as he lined up with other trustees. It was their first meeting in eight years.

Although the honors list is named for the Queen, whose birthday is actually April 21, the choice of those to be honored is made by the government. A second honors list is published on New Year's Day.

To celebrate International Women's Year, six women were named Dames of the Order of the British Empire instead of the usual one woman so honored. A number of other awards went to women prominent in all walks of life.

As of tomorrow, Vera Lynn, the popular singer of World War II, will become Dame Vera. Songs that she helped to make famous, especially "White Cliffs of Dover" and "We'll Meet Again," are hallmarks of Britain's fight for survival, along with Sir Winston Churchill's fighting speeches, rationing and blackouts.

Others similarly honored were Wendy Hiller, an actress; Bridget d'Oyly Carte, for services to the d'Oyly Carte Opera Trust; Mrs. Betty Ridley, for her work for the Church of England; Dr. Frances Gardiner, dean of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, and Margaret Kidd, the first woman judge of Scotland.

Six new life peers were named, three of them with newspaper connections and two with the Daily Mirror, Britain's largest-selling daily paper, which is generally favorable to the Labor party. They were Sir Sydney (Don) Ryder, the government's chief industrial adviser, who formerly was the head of Reed International, a conglomerate that includes the Mirror, and Sydney Jacobson, until recently editorial director and deputy chairman of the Mirror Group.

In House of Lords

The third newspaperman who will become one of the life peers, who have membership in the House of Lords but whose titles are not inherited, is Sir William Barneison, chairman of Reuters and of United Newspapers, owners of a group of papers in the north of England.

Osbert Lancaster, a cartoonist and writer, was among those who were knighted. His cartoons have for many years appeared on the front page of the Daily Express.

Among those in the theater honored was Peter Ustinov, who was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Other journalists who were honored included A.M. Rendel, who recently retired after long service as diplomatic correspondent of the Times of London, and John Russell, an art critic who is now on the staff of The New York Times. Both were made Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.

Awards were also made to sportsmen and to eight of the rescuers in the Moorgate subway train crash.

$1-Billion Fund Agreed to Aid Poorer Nations

PARIS, June 13 (IHT).—Finance ministers of rich and poor countries agreed today to create a $1-billion fund within the World Bank to allow the poorest of the developing nations to obtain low-cost loans.

Funds to set up the loan facility were pledged by industrial nations and several oil producing states. However, some Western nations, including the United States, said they would not immediately contribute. Story P. 9.

Huge Debt Keeps Growing

Suez Canal Revenues Seen Little Relief for Egypt's Woes

CAIRO, June 13 (AP).—Egypt will receive only very slight help for its financial situation from the revenue collected by the reopened Suez Canal, according to economic analysts here.

The national debt, still going up, now stands at more than $72 billion and President Anwar Sadat is having a hard time borrowing enough money just to pay the interest on money he borrowed earlier.

His biggest problem is feeding a population of 36 million which is growing at the rate of one birth every 40 seconds.

"It is a vicious circle," a foreign economic analyst said. "You're paying money you don't have to import food for people who produce more people who need more food."

Egypt hopes to earn $450 million a year in transit tolls from the Suez Canal, which was reopened last week after being shut down since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

But doubts remain about how many ships will use the canal as long as there is no permanent Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Insurance Costly

Maritime insurance carriers are charging three times the going rate for war coverage on ships planning to use the waterway and most of the world's new oil tankers are too big to fit into the canal.

The canal will have to be widened and deepened to attract the tanker trade. This would cost $1 billion and take eight years, according to experts here.

Already there are squabbles between the Suez Canal Authority and other hard-pressed government ministries about who gets how much of the canal revenue. Egypt has no clear priority rating for its many projects.

"The fruits of the canal might only be apparent in two years," a diplomatic observer said. "And in that time, the economy will probably get worse before it gets better."

Inflation is now running at 30 per cent a year, creating domestic discontent. Mr. Sadat himself is popular, but he has had to change his government several times to insure internal stability. Egypt has had two urban riots this year.

Stopgap solutions alleviate shortages of tea and sugar, but government subsidies add to the national debt.

Twice Spain's Size

Egypt is twice the size of Spain, but only 4 per cent of this country is arable land, in the Nile River Valley. Most of the national budget is financed by foreign aid and 40 per cent of it goes for importing essential commodities.

Arms purchases and postwar reconstruction contribute to the growing deficit. Last year the national debt was increased by $1.2 billion while Egyptians were earning only $300 million abroad.

Mr. Sadat is first in line for the Middle East oil dole, but Egyptian government officials say that this has not solved his "unbearable liquidity problem," meaning hard cash for interest payments.

So far, only Iran has come through, with $125 million for this purpose. This explains why Iranian Crown Prince Aly Reza was the guest of honor at canal reopening ceremonies last week and why the picture of his father, the Shah of Iran, was prominently displayed alongside those of Mr. Sadat.

"Arabs in the Persian Gulf want to invest in projects, they don't want to give it away," said a senior official in Egypt's Ministry of Economy and Economic Cooperation. "Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are willing to spend a lot, but only if they can expect a profitable return."

Strong, Independent

Mr. Sadat argues that the conservative Middle East oil states have to help him make Egypt strong and keep it independent, or he may be forced to turn again to the Soviet Union, to which Egypt is indebted for about $4 billion to $7 billion.

Mr. Sadat has aid commitments for more than $4 billion from Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, West Germany, Japan, the United States, Romania and Bulgaria.

But his "open door" policy for foreign investment has been less than successful.

Theoretically, Egypt is supposed to be very attractive to foreign companies establishing manufacturing plants. It is a big market, has a large manpower pool and is well located between the Orient and the West.

"But any company that comes here gets the cold-shower treatment," a businessman said. "The big market is nonsense when you realize that per-capita income is $250 a year. No one has any money to buy anything." The per-capita income in the United States at the end of last year was a little more than $4,700 a year.

Skills Lacking

"The labor pool is large, but certainly not skillful. This is not Taiwan or Korea," the businessman said.

"The location is about the only thing that Egypt has going for it," he added. "But when you consider other factors, why not Spain or Morocco, where the living is easy?"

Mr. Sadat has removed many currency restrictions and fears of nationalization. But there is still a stifling bureaucracy to deter foreign investors.

It takes three months to import an automobile, paperwork for export licenses still piles up on civil servants and bribery is a way of life in underpaid government staffs.

Mr. Sadat signed a decree permitting U.S. banks to operate in Egypt soon after former President Richard Nixon's visit a year ago. But the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York is still waiting to open its doors for business.

U.S. Relations With Israelis Called Eased

(Continued from Page 1)

goes back to Israel—whether needed concessions can be made.

When the negotiations through Mr. Kissinger's auspices broke down in March, the secretary of state was clearly irked by what he regarded as Israel's short-sighted attitude in not accepting a compromise that he had worked out.

'More Flexible'

Mr. Ford complained that an accord could have been worked out if Israel had been "a bit more flexible." A Middle East policy reassessment was ordered, and new arms commitments to Israel were frozen until the end of the policy review. The Israelis regarded the assessment as part of a pressure campaign against them.

Relations were even more strained by private remarks attributed to Mr. Kissinger about Israel's attitude, and by anti-Kissinger comments from Israelis.

Last night, reflecting the somewhat eased relations of recent weeks, Mr. Kissinger said that "we have gone through a period called a reassessment and we have had some differences in our analyses of the situation in the Middle East."

"But the stories that make the news headlines do not go to the heart of the matter because even when we do not fully agree we must not ever forget that this is merely a family quarrel," he said.

"We are people of the same values and there are limits beyond which these disagreements can never be pushed," Mr. Kissinger continued. "We could not live with ourselves if we had impaired the well-being and security of Israel."

Mr. Kissinger said that in negotiations, U.S. and Israeli perspectives are often different because "your margin of survival is so much narrower than ours."

An Israeli mistake would be "likely to have much more serious consequences" than an American one, he said.

"I think the period we have just gone through is drawing to a close," Mr. Kissinger said. "I believe the discussions we have had have moved us closer to a new momentum in the Middle East. No people needs peace more than the people of Israel and no one is working harder to attain this goal than the Prime Minister, whom I have admired for his statemanship ever since I met him."

New Crisis For Gandhi

(Continued from Page 1)

Kashmir and deal with the constitutional crisis.

The same non-Communist parties formed the coalition that led in this week's elections in Gujarat.

Their withdrawal of recognition of Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister will have no effect on her continuing to lead the government, since the four parties control only 49 of the 523 seats in Parliament. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party has 358.

But the action could have an important psychological impact in the country, where the opposition is banking on a sharp erosion in popular support for Mrs. Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi also was put in the embarrassing position of becoming the first Indian Prime Minister to have a group of political parties question her right to be head of the government.

The High Court in Allahabad, Mrs. Gandhi's birthplace, convicted her of corrupt practices in her 1971 campaign for re-election in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha ruled that she illegally used her personal secretary to campaign for her and government officials to arrange election meetings.

Justice Sinha found her not guilty of charges that she bribed voters with gifts, provided them with free transportation to polling stations and spent more than the $5,000 allowed during her campaign.

His ruling ended a four-year trial highlighted by Mrs. Gandhi's personal appearance in March to testify.

Socialist leader Raj Narain, Mrs. Gandhi's main rival in the Rae Bareli constituency of Uttar Pradesh, brought the charges after the Prime Minister defeated him in the state elections by a 2-1 margin.

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United Press International.

Huge posters in Moscow's Red Square announcing this Sunday's regional elections.

Brezhnev Proposes Ban on New Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

Ocean. According to the Pentagon, these involved giant SS-18 intercontinental missiles carrying multiple independently targetable dummy warheads.

There was speculation in some Western diplomatic quarters that Mr. Brezhnev's proposal might figure in what Moscow will bring to the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks when they reconvene later this month at Geneva. Negotiators on both sides have been trying to work out details of the preliminary accord sketched out between Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford at their meeting near Vladivostok in November.

Mr. Brezhnev indicated that he expected to sign the agreement when he visits Mr. Ford later this year.

However, these talks reportedly have stalled on how to verify whether a missile like the SS-18 is armed with a single or a multiple warhead. The tentative agreement would limit each side to 1,320 multiple-warhead missiles out of a total of 2,400 strategic delivery systems. Therefore, Mr. Brezhnev's proposal appears to go beyond the scope of the current discussions.

In asking for a curb on the arms race, Mr. Brezhnev said that a major concern not covered by existing agreements "is assuming ever greater urgency with each passing day. What I have in mind is that the states, above all the big powers, should conclude an agreement banning the development of new weapons of mass destruction [and] new systems of such weapons," he said.

Cairo Trip Reported Off

CAIRO, June 13 (UPI).—A deterioration in Egyptian-Soviet relations has caused Mr. Brezhnev to drop his plan to visit Egypt later this year, authoritative Communist-bloc sources said today.

They said the decision was prompted by Moscow's anger at Egypt's adverse reaction to last month's Soviet-Libyan arms deal, President Anwar Sadat's U.S.-oriented Middle East peace policies and Mr. Sadat's economic liberalization at home.

Syria, Jordan Agree to Form Panel to Coordinate Policies

By Henry Tanner

AMMAN, June 13 (NYT).—Syria and Jordan, often at loggerheads in the past, have decided to form a permanent Joint High Commission to coordinate their policies in the military, political, economic and cultural fields.

The commission will include military and civilian members and will be headed by the two premiers. It will meet every two months and there will be subcommissions, including a military one.

The rapprochement that has been under way for some time was sealed yesterday at the end of a three-day visit here by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. King Hussein and Mr. Assad spent many hours talking and traveling together. They went to the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba yesterday. They also inspected Jordanian troops facing Israeli forces in northern Jordan.

Military coordination between the two countries was the main topic of the talks, according to informed sources.

In addition, Mr. Assad and the King discussed diplomatic strategy in the expectation of a major U.S. initiative following the Washington visit of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin.

Kissinger Mission

Syrian sources said they expected Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to return to the Middle East at the end of the month for a short visit that will include Damascus and Amman in addition to Cairo and Jerusalem.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam is due to go to Washington next Friday for talks with President Ford and Mr. Kissinger. This, according to Syrian diplomats, will mark the end of the U.S. administration's reassessment of its Middle East policies.

In a joint declaration issued after Mr. Assad's departure, Jordan and Syria agreed that peace can be achieved only if Israel withdraws from all the Arab territories occupied during the war of June, 1967, "including particularly Jerusalem." The second condition, the declaration said, is Israeli recognition of the "rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland."

King Hussein's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization also were a leading topic in the talks. Mr. Assad, who is close to the Palestinians, is described as having made efforts to reduce the deep hostility that persists between Hussein and the PLO.

The joint declaration explicitly endorsed the policies set down by Arab heads of state at their summit meeting in Rabat in October, including the decision to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. King Hussein, who had claimed this role, accepted the Rabat policy and, in doing so, was able to end his isolation within the Arab world.

The Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement and Mr. Assad's visit would not have been possible if he had not done so, both Syrian and Jordanian officials said yesterday.

High-ranking Jordanian officials said that the creation of a Joint High Commission fell short of the goal of establishing a joint military command. But it was evident that the Syrians had obtained what they wanted most—namely, a close military coordination that will protect their southeastern flank against Israeli attack in the case of a new war.

Military planners in both countries believe that in a new war Israeli forces would not move frontally against fortified Syrian positions on the Golan Heights but would strike eastward into northern Jordan and try to move on Damascus from there.

Protection against such a flanking maneuver is more important to the Syrians than ever, because large numbers of Syrian troops have been moved from southern Syria, where they faced Israel, to the east and northeast, where they face Iraq.

Iraq and Syria have been embroiled in a dispute over ideology and water rights.

Commons Bill On Hare Sport Gets Big Vote

LONDON, June 13 (Reuters).—Parliament took today a major step toward outlawing hare coursing, the ancient sport in which two competing greyhounds are freed to chase a wild hare.

The government's bill passed the second-reading stage by 217 votes to 101. The large turnout at the House of Commons included Prime Minister Harold Wilson and senior government ministers who broke up an important meeting on industrial policy to vote for the measure.

Warring Angolan Nationalists Set Crucial Meeting in Kenya

NAIROBI, June 13 (NYT).—Leaders of the feuding—and often warring—black liberation movements of Angola are expected to meet in Kenya Sunday in an attempt to prevent civil war.

If the meeting fails there is a possibility of a total breakdown of order in the southwest African Portuguese colony nearing full independence.

Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, Agostinho Neto of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, as well as their aides, are expected to meet in Nakuru under the auspices of President Jomo Kenyatta.

Early in January the three leaders met in Kenya and agreed in principle to cooperate and to share power in a transitional Angolan government until Portugal grants full independence on Nov. 11. The agreement was formalized at Penina in Portugal and went into effect on Jan. 31, but almost immediately it began to break down.

The three movements had fought separately against the Portuguese in Angola's long guerrilla war. Leaders and members are divided bitterly on personal and ideological grounds, although Mr. Savimbi has taken a role as a conciliator and helped arrange the January agreement.

A crucial problem is the armed combat that has persistently erupted over the last few months between troops of the leftist Popular Movement and the more conservative National Front and which has caused the deaths of several thousand people, many of them civilians.

Truces arranged within Angola itself have not proved lasting or effective. The fighting has spread over a large area in the nation of about 5.5 million people.

A reason the violence has persisted is that a part of the Penina agreement to form an integrated Angolan army from troops of the three movements has broken down.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the forthcoming conference will be an attempt to define or redefine the original agreement to cooperate politically until full independence—a plan that has clearly broken down.

The coalition Cabinet in Luanda has not been able to function well or to achieve any important legislative or political goals because of enmities and ideological cleavages, particularly between the Popular Movement and the National Front.

World Labor Unit Votes the PLO Observer Status

GENEVA, June 13 (Reuters).—The International Labor Organization yesterday voted to give the Palestine Liberation Organization observer status, overriding pleas by Western trade unionists that the guerrilla group first renounce its aim of destroying Israel.

To both boos and applause, U.S. and Israeli delegates walked out of the 126-nation ILO annual conference in protest immediately after the UN labor group voted to admit an eight-member PLO observer delegation.

Irving Brown, of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced that the U.S. workers' delegation was withdrawing from the three-week conference, which will continue until June 25.

U.S. delegate Edmond Persons said the U.S. government delegation was leaving today's meeting in solidarity with the U.S. workers' delegation, but would return, when the gathering resumed its regular work, to defend U.S. interests in the ILO.

Gideon Ben-Israel, of the Israeli General Federation of Labor, said the Israeli workers' delegation was also leaving the conference. But the Israeli government delegation will remain, its leader said.

After 7 Years of Success

Hungary Is Having Troubles With 'New Economic Model'

By Henry Kamm

BUDAPEST (NYT).—Hungary's "New Economic Model," which in the last seven years has turned this country into the consumer's paradise of the Soviet camp, is in serious trouble.

Premier Jeno Fock resigned on May 15, a victim of the difficulties. In March, the "father" of the economic reform, Rezso Nyers, was removed from the Politburo, the Communist party's ruling body; last year he was ousted as party secretary in charge of economic matters.

The difficulties are not yet apparent to most of the 10 million Hungarians, whose standard of life is the best in the Communist world. Food is varied and plentiful, clothing has improved in quality and design. Budapest's traffic jams are so dense that people speak of them proudly as up to Western standards and many in this city head regularly for their country cabins for long weekends.

The marked improvement in the quality of material life was achieved by reducing the function of rigid central planning of all economic activity, encouraging and rewarding managerial initiative and revising the domestic distribution system to deliver goods to the customer.

Export Production

Concurrently, Hungary redirected its economy toward export production, raising the share of its total trade with the West and reinvesting the profits in modern plants and technology to increase productivity.

But the economic conditions of the mid-1960s—prosperity and stable prices—on which the new model was based, did not last. Hungarian exports are having a harder time in the depressed markets of the West, and the cost of imports from West and East has soared.

The result last year was a trade deficit of $700 million with non-Communist countries, compared with a $100-million surplus in 1973. The deficit so far this year is even worse.

"If we made a mistake, it is that every economic system must work in different economic conditions—sometimes in good conditions, sometimes in a period of scare," said Jozsef Bognar, the chairman of the parliament's Committee of Budget and Planning, the director of the World Economy Institute of the Academy of Sciences and one of the principal supporters of the New Economic Model.

Not for Emergency

"The NEM was a model for a good period, not for an emergency situation," Mr. Bognar said.

"Now we cannot keep up so consistently the whole system as we did before the changes in the world economy. If we want to defend our economy against the world crisis, it has to happen in a more centralized way, and if we want to give it the stimulus it needs, we must give the stimulus through greater incentives.

"We are compelled to combine more rational centralized decision-making than before 1968, the beginning of the New Model, and at the same time give more stimulus for initiative. But do we have enough means to give this stimulus after defending our economy against changes?"

Candor, Ease

The ease of the conversation and the candor with which a highly placed person discussed the predicament are a measure of Hungary's exceptional position in the Soviet camp. It is not customary in the Soviet bloc for someone in Mr. Bognar's position to concede important mistakes, to say that large questions remain open and that the future is in doubt.

The principal open question is the economic debate over how far the return of centralized planning should go at the expense of stimulus through greater incentives—that is, to the detriment of free-market forces.

Foreign observers say that the question boils down to how much of the New Economic Model can survive the dual onslaught of the world economic crisis and of the Communist dogmatists, who have always distrusted any lessening of central authority.

Wilson Contacts Amin in Bid to Save U.K. Man

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson has personally interceded with Uganda's President Idi Amin in an attempt to save the life of British lecturer Dennis Hills, who faces execution for "treason" in the East African country, the Foreign Office said today.

A spokesman said Mr. Wilson sent a letter to Gen. Amin, a former British Army sergeant, asking him to spare the 61-year-old Briton, who was convicted of treason by a Ugandan military tribunal last week. A resident of Uganda for 11 years, he was arrested in April, after it became known in Kampala that he had written a book in which he described Gen. Amin as a tyrant.

Gen. Amin has given the British until next Friday to return Ugandan exiles in Britain and halt all "malicious propaganda" against his regime—or Mr. Hills would be executed.

Journalist Injured in Apparent Error

Two Bombings Erupt in Paris Press Dispute

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 13 (IHT).—The newspaper conflict that threatens to bring on another citywide press strike erupted into violence this morning in two bombing attacks, one which injured a journalist and one which failed to injure a labor leader.

The journalist was Bernard Cabanes of Agence France-Presse, although the bombers were thought to have been after Bernard Cabanes of the struck Parisien Libéré.

The AFP man was injured in a bombing at his suburban home. Surgeons operated on him for four hours this morning and said his condition remained serious.

The union leader, André Bergeron, head of the dissident Force Ouvrière, was the target of a bomb attack on his home in another suburb. Force Ouvrière printers have been helping to turn out the Parisien Libéré during a strike by the rival union.

Eviction Order

A court order ordering striking members of the Syndicat du Livre, the Communist-dominated printing union, to evacuate occupied premises of the Parisien Libéré, was delivered yesterday. But speculation here was that the Interior Ministry was awaiting the weekend to evict the strikers from the newspaper plant.

The union has said it will retaliate with another citywide walkout, the fourth in two months, if police enter the plant.

The uninjured Mr. Cabanes, who is managing editor of the Parisien Libéré, said it was not the first time that Mr. Cabanes of AFP had been the victim of actions intended for him. He said he was "appalled" by the attack.

Church Ousts 4 For Inspecting Nuns' Cloister

PALESTRINA, Italy, June 13 (AP).—A magistrate and three policemen entered a nuns' cloister to investigate a labor controversy and were automatically excommunicated by the Catholic Church for breaking the seclusion of the residence.

The raid followed union charges that the nuns illegally made clothing for a local firm which had recently laid off workers.

The police search showed that the nuns manufactured clothing but also showed authorization from the local chamber of commerce.

Church authorities said the excommunications can be lifted only by the Vatican.

CIA Said to Have Supported Dominicans Who Shot Trujillo

(Continued from Page 1)

Department of Justice for possible prosecutions. The White House also made public a memorandum to Attorney General Levi in which it noted, "In addition to the materials accumulated by the commission there are relevant materials on these subjects in the files of the National Security Council and certain State Department and Defense Department files of similar relevance."

The memorandum, signed by President Ford, said "I hereby request that you review all of these materials as soon as possible and take such action as you deem warranted as a result of your investigation."

Sources within the Justice Department have said that it is unclear whether the alleged plots against Mr. Castro constitute a U.S. law violation that is within the statute of limitations.

But, a source said, there is a clear federal prohibition against such a plot aimed at Gen. Trujillo. According to this source the Dominican Republic was a "friendly nation" in 1961, while Cuba was the subject of diplomatic strictures by the United States.

Under the U.S. Criminal Code an offense is committed when anyone within the United States "knowingly begins or sets a foot or provides or prepares a means for or furnishes or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or any colony, district or people with whom the United States is at peace."

The charge is a felony punishable by a $3,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than three years or both. Although the statute of limitations may have run out on this charge, a conspiracy to commit the act may have continued well after Gen. Trujillo's actual death.

Presidents Not Named

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Senate Intelligence Committee so far has found no evidence linking any U.S. president with the assassination of a foreign leader, Sen. Church said today.

At the same time, members of the House intelligence panel said they have been given the information indicating the CIA had at least some involvement in Gen. Trujillo's death.

Sen. Church would not confirm or deny that report, but said that former CIA director Richard Helms had been questioned extensively in closed session today about other alleged assassination plots, most of them involving Mr. Castro.

Witness of Attempt

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 13 (AP).—American industrialist Edward Lamb said yesterday that he witnessed an assassination attempt against Mr. Castro in 1969 during one of several trips he made to Cuba.

Mr. Lamb said he later was told by Mr. Castro's personal physician, Dr. René Vallejo, that the would-be assassin had admitted he was working for the CIA.

Mr. Lamb said the attempt took place March 20, 1969, while he was in Camaguay Province to give Cuban officials advice on how to manage agricultural projects.

He said he and Mr. Castro were riding at the head of a jeep convoy when they came within 30 feet of two Cuban soldiers at a parked jeep ahead.

He said one of the two soldiers turned and fired a machine gun at Mr. Castro's jeep, but missed when the second soldier "smothered" him to the ground.

Civil Servants Form Cabinet In Helsinki

HELSINKI, June 13 (UPI).—The four-party caretaker government of Social Democrat Premier Kalevi Sorsa resigned today. President Urho Kekkonen appointed a caretaker government of civil servants headed by Keijo Liinamaa. Parliament voted 93-91 to go on vacation, in effect dissolving itself.

One of Mr. Liinamaa's first statements at a news conference was that Friday the 13th was not the best possible day to begin a new government.

He said: "It is not an easy task at this moment to begin a government. We have to try to balance the trade deficit following in the steps of the Sorsa government.

"We have no government program. That is the meaning of this type of government. We hope we will be released from our duties within 100 days," he said.

Worsening Deficit

Mr. Kekkonen announced a week ago that parliamentary elections would be held Sept. 21-22. They were not due until next March, but the political parties said that they wanted early elections so that a new government could handle Finland's worsening trade deficit.

Announcing his resignation, Mr. Sorsa said: "The decreasing demand for export goods essential to us has caused a trade deficit which is still worsening. The new government as well as the government formed after the elections will face this problem, which is the biggest of our problems."

Politicians said that if elections result in a parliamentary representation like the current one—as the polls predict—the Liinamaa government may remain in power for longer than it plans because of the difficulty of forming a new coalition.

U.S. Army File On Civilians Has 9,200 Documents

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Army said today that it found 9,200 documents on activities of U.S. civilians in its intelligence files more than four years after the records were supposed to have been purged.

Army Secretary Howard Callaway disclosed the continued presence of such information in a counterintelligence microfilm library in January but did not use any figures at the time.

In a memorandum to Congress made public today, Mr. Callaway reviewed the situation and steps being taken to remedy it.

He said that "consideration is being given to whether any administrative action should be taken against any of the officials whose oversight or misunderstanding of the requirements" helped create the problem.

The Army statement said actions have been under way to eliminate all such documents from the files, but the Army is holding the material at the request of Congress while congressional investigations continue.

Wilson Shuffles Cabinet Again

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday replaced more ministers in his divided Labor government in the second such move within three days.

Yesterday's changes affected only junior ministers. One of the first to be replaced was Michael Meacher, 36, under secretary of industry, who was moved to the Health and Social Security Ministry. He was a right-hand man of Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who campaigned vigorously against continued British membership in the European Economic Community and was dismissed as Industry Minister in Tuesday's reshuffle.

Another Common Market foe, Dr. John Gilbert, until now financial secretary at the treasury, moves over to the Transport Ministry.

هكذا من الأصل

...ogress on Cyprus Is Demanded

...ord Fails to Budge House ...n Turkish Arms Embargo

By Murrey Marder

...ASHINGTON, June 13 (WP). ...he administration has reached ...alemate in its attempt to lift ... U.S. embargo on arms for ...key and avert "a disaster" in ...erican-Turkish relations, a ...or diplomat conceded yester-...

...resident Ford's initiative in ...ope two weeks ago, to bring ...ether Turkish Premier Suley... Demirel and Greek Premier ...stantine Caramanlis to seek ...Cyprus solution, fell short of ... mark desired in the U.S. ...gress, government sources ...ail.

...he administration had hoped ...t Mr. Ford's action would induce House proponents of the embargo to relent. That hope has dissolved since the President's return from Europe.

'House Immovable'

"The House is just immovable" until there is evidence of "some progress and compromise by the Turks on the Cyprus issue," Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., who helped to initiate the embargo, said yesterday.

Congress imposed the embargo because it said Turkey illegally used U.S. weapons in its invasion of Cyprus, after a Greek-led coup there last summer.

The U.S. ambassador to Turkey, William Macomber jr., told the Washington Press Club yesterday that he thinks "the situation at the moment is that the prospects are not good" for removing the embargo, which went into effect on Feb. 5.

"I think we can pull this out," Mr. Macomber said, because "logic is on our side." But he said that "it will be very hard work, and the odds are against us" in Congress.

On May 19, the administration won a 41-40 vote in the Senate to end the embargo. An uphill lobbying campaign is now being mounted in the House, where Turkish envoys from Ankara for the first time joined in making direct appeals to House members.

Continuance of the arms embargo on Turkey could produce "a disaster," Mr. Macomber said, with Turkey retaliating by forcing the United States out of defense and intelligence-gathering bases in Turkey. "This embargo," Mr. Macomber said, "has got their [Turkey's] military machine by the throat."

NORAD Center

The United States operates "well over 20 installations of a great variety" in Turkey, he said. Although U.S. officials will not describe these bases, one of them is a "NORAD" (North American Air Defense) center near the Turkish-Soviet border, for detection of any Soviet start of a missile attack on America.

Turkey's army of "almost 500,000 men," its strategic geography and the array of NATO and U.S. bases on its territory, Mr. Macomber said, are "a key element in the power equilibrium in the world."

Turkey insists that the Cyprus dispute and the U.S. arms embargo are unrelated, and the embargo is an outrageous action against an ally. Congressional critics, in turn, insist that there must be signs of Turkish willingness to compromise on Cyprus to justify lifting the embargo.

Aegean Air Dispute

ATHENS, June 13 (Reuters).—A joint Greek-Turkish committee of experts will meet in Ankara for three days beginning Tuesday to discuss the dispute about air space over the Aegean Sea, an official announcement said today.

...wo Americans ...amed in Thefts ...t Refugee Site

...AMP PENDLETON, Calif., ...e 13 (AP).—Systematic ranging of the Vietnamese refu... center here was reported the FBI yesterday after the ...overy of a second large cache ...stolen clothing, food and other ...ms, including chopsticks.

...he FBI said that up to ...000 worth of supplies was ...nd in a warehouse Tuesday, ... loot worth possibly $10,000 ...e was located late Wednesday ...r the home of the Marine ... charge of distributing the ...ns to refugees.

...fter surrendering voluntarily, ...rrant Officer John Moody, ... and a woman friend, also ...joned at Camp Pendleton, ...ded not guilty in San Diego. ... woman was identified as ... Marie Michalski, 37, a Navy ...nician. They were freed on ...000 bond each pending pre...nary hearings June 26 before ...S. magistrate.

...arrant Officer Moody, a ...ner Marine captain who was ...ring retirement, was quoted ...the FBI as saying he set aside ...pies to sell them because he ...ded money. It was a case ...systematic looting. Assistant ... Attorney Mike Bruney said, ...a "routine investigation" ...und Warrant Officer Moody's ...e. FBI agents reportedly ...nd 146 items, including wooden ...psticks, military field jackets, ... masks, tarpaulins, electric ...ters, candy, cigarettes and ...y bottles.

...5. Copter Blast

...EROLSHEIM, West Germany, ...e 13 (AP).—A U.S. Army ...47 helicopter, carrying seven ... of practice ammunition, ... up in a vineyard today after ...orced landing caused by an ...ne fire, an Army spokesman ...orted. The four crewmen ...aped injury.

...louse Bars Stiff Tax on Cars ...With High Gas Consumption

By David E. Rosenbaum

...ASHINGTON, June 13 ...T).—The House rejected ...terday a proposal to place ...tiff tax directly on automobiles ...h high gasoline-consumption ...es. The House then adopted ...much less stringent plan that ...uld penalize automobile manu...turers and importers if their ...ts of cars do not meet certain ...eage standards by 1978.

...he measure, which was sup...ted by the United Automobile ...rkers and not strenuously ...osed by the automobile manu...turers, was approved by a vote ...306 to 86.

... was the third day in a row ... which the House took stands ...t would minimize the amount ... fuel conservation in what was ...ended to be the major House ...ort to pass energy-conservation ...islation.

'Imported' Oil Quotas

...n Tuesday, the House adopted ...ystem of quotas on imported ...but voted to raise the quotas ...ve those deemed necessary by the Ways and Means Committee.

Wednesday, the representatives rejected any additional federal tax on gasoline. A tax that could have risen as high as an extra 23 cents a gallon was the heart of the Ways and Means Committee's energy package.

The House may complete action on the bill tomorrow, but members of both parties concede that there is little left that would significantly reduce the consumption of fuel.

The failure of the House to adopt a tough energy bill is certain to provide President Ford with political ammunition to use against the Democratic-controlled Congress.

House leaders of both parties met with the President and his energy advisers at the White House yesterday morning. But apparently they were unable to resolve the differences between the President and Congress on energy policy.

One of the administration's top energy planners, commenting on the defeat of the proposed additional gasoline tax, remarked after the meeting, "I really am surprised at the extent to which this has crumbled."

...S. Official Says ...hilean Refugees ...ay Be Admitted

...ASHINGTON, June 13 (WP). ...he United States will accept ...limited number of Chilean ...gees on a case-by-case basis, ...stant Secretary of State ...liam Rogers reportedly told ... Senate Judiciary Committee ...erday.

...e said that an unspecified ...ber of Chileans—including ...gees in other countries and ...eans now imprisoned by the ...ean military government—...ht be allowed to enter the ...ed States.

...nce 1973, when the left-wing ...rnment of President Salvador ...nde was overthrown by a ..., more than 10,000 Chileans ...e fled.

...r. Rogers assured the com...tee that the security risk to ... United States was minimal ... that "it is not proposed to ...g in Communists, terrorists ...economic distress cases."

...he case-by-case admission ...cy contrasts with the admis...n of more than 100,000 Viet...nese refugees since the Com...nists came to power in Saigon.



United Press International.

FOR ALL THE WORLD TO SEE.—To overcome the mistakes that arise from the unisex look, this New York cyclist wears her designation on her helmet.

Bonn Says U.S. Denies Link To Phone Tap of 2 Politicians

By John M. Goshko

BONN, June 13 (WP).—The government said today that it had formal assurances from the U.S. Embassy here that there had been no American involvement in electronic eavesdropping on a private phone conversation between two prominent West German politicians.

A flurry of suspicion directed against the U.S. Army emerged here last night after it became known that someone apparently tapped a phone call between Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, and Kurt Biedenkopf, the party's secretary-general.

Questions were raised about possible U.S. involvement because a transcript of the Kohl-Biedenkopf talk turned up on a form similar to those used by U.S. Army intelligence. These forms received considerable publicity two years ago when it was revealed that U.S. Army intelligence had engaged in wiretapping against persons with alleged ties to dissidents among the American forces in West Germany.

'Child's Play'

However, Klaus Boelling, chief spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said today that there was no evidence to support suspicion of U.S. involvement. He added, "It would be as easy as child's play to forge printed American forms."

Officials of the U.S. Embassy here said at headquarters of the U.S. Seventh Army in Heidelberg declined any immediate comment on the incident except to say that they were investigating. It was learned, however, that an official U.S. denial had been prepared and would probably be made public later.

Mr. Boelling also said that it "was completely excluded" that any West German governmental agencies were involved. He said that the monitored conversation was authentic, that the wiretapping had been illegal and that Bonn takes the matter "very seriously."

Bonn and Mainz

The contents of the conversation have not been made public, although it is known to have taken place in October between Mr. Biedenkopf's office in Bonn and Mainz, capital of Rhineland-Palatinate, where Mr. Kohl is the state premier. Mr. Kohl is expected to be the opposition candidate for chancellor against Mr. Schmidt in next year's national elections.

The wiretapping came to light when photocopies of the transcript were sent to the magazine Stern and to a member of the parliamentary committee that oversees West German security organizations. They were mailed June 2 from Kaiserslautern, a Rhineland-Palatinate town that is the site of a large U.S. military installation.

U.S. Center Says Cases of Syphilis Resume Increase

ATLANTA, June 13 (AP).—Reported cases of infectious syphilis increased again in 1974 after a nine-month decline, according to the National Center for Disease Control.

Cases in California and Florida were largely responsible for the nationwide upsurge, officials said. The center said 25,385 cases of infectious syphilis were reported in 1974, an increase of 2.3 per cent over the 24,825 cases in 1973.

In addition, the center said reported cases of gonorrhea rose 6.7 per cent during 1974, to 898,943 from 842,621 in 1973. The rise was greatest among women —9.5 per cent compared with 4.9 per cent for men.

The highest incidence of both forms of venereal disease was among persons under 30, said Dr. Ralph Henderson, director of the center's VD control division. He said the incidence of infectious syphilis began steadily increasing in 1969, but showed a decline of about 1 per cent during a nine-month period in 1973-74.

"There are other states that are having increases," Dr. Henderson said. "But California and Florida are very populous states. If their rate of syphilis had remained the same, there would have been no increase in the national rate."

Quake Off Hokkaido

GOLDEN, Colo., June 13 (UPI).—A second strong earthquake in four days off the coast of the Japanese island of Hokkaido was recorded today by the U.S. Geological Survey. No damage or casualties were reported.

California Wine Campaign Begins U.S. Food Promotion in Russia

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, June 13.—Soviet détente is finally getting down to the drinking man's level. Under a 1973 agriculture agreement, Soviet champagne promoters toured four American cities last week, and next week California wines will get their initial tasting here.

It will be the first promotion of any American food commodity in the Soviet Union, and the U.S. Embassy's agriculture and commercial offices intend to make the most of it.

"Besides wines from California firms, we'll also have peanuts, almonds and walnuts, and even prunes," said Roger Neetz, agriculture attaché.

"Last year they bought 150 million gallons of wine from Spain, Portugal and Algeria, and this year I heard they are considering buying surplus French wine.

"And one of their big internal pushes is to increase production of wine, beer and soft drinks to get off the vodka kick because of the alcoholism problems," Mr. Neetz said.

Three U.S. products are already seen here: lemons (about $1 million worth a year), almonds and, sometimes, bourbon.

"We'd really like to break into this market big with peanuts," Mr. Neetz said. "They only have cashews.

"And with bourbon. They already sell us vodka. Bourbon has caught on in France and it's being introduced in West Germany. Why not here?"

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European Reds Continue to Jam Two U.S. Radios

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and some East European nations continue to jam Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, the chairman of the Board of International Broadcasting, which supervises the Munich-based stations, told a congressional panel yesterday.

David Abshire, a former assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, told the House International Relations Committee that since September, 1973, the Soviet Union had stopped jamming the Voice of America, "but the jamming of Radio Liberty and, in three of its five audience countries, of Radio Free Europe continues to this day."

He said the jamming is done by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Mr. Abshire also said that in order to reduce costs as ordered by Congress, the two radios were cutting their payroll by another $4.1 million.

"These new reductions, which will involve some 150 to 200 persons, are in addition to the consolidations in the support services . . . which themselves should reduce the base by roughly $1.7 million," Mr. Abshire said.

As Development Plans Fail

Calls For Independence Grow in French Guiana

By Marvine Howe

CAYENNE, French Guiana, June 13 (NYT).—Red signs demanding independence are scrawled on the walls of the cathedral, on the Chamber of Commerce and along Avenue Général Charles de Gaulle in this shabby capital of France's largest remaining overseas possession.

"The work of a few young hotheads," say most of the old French colonials, who insist that if there were a referendum tomorrow, French Guiana would choose to remain part of France.

Many Guianans particularly those in the large civil service, agree. The civil servants earn French salaries plus a 40-per-cent cost-of-living subsidy and generous family allowances.

"This is an artificial country, with hardly any population or production, living on imports from France, and so how can they talk of independence?" a French official said, summing up the official view.

Yet new nationalist groups have sprung up; there are now at least five, publishing tracts, giving courses on the failings of colonialism and planning demonstrations.

Prices Soaring

The youth of French Guiana increasingly speak of themselves as Guianans, not French. Even the Guianan establishment is showing signs of discontent as the prices of French imports soar and ambitious development projects go awry.

French Guiana is "unlucky," most people here say, and many would like to wipe out the past and start over. The territory, in the northeastern corner of South America, has never attracted large-scale colonization or investment. About the size of Portugal, and largely covered with dense rain forest, it has 50,000 inhabitants, 30,000 of whom live in Cayenne.

According to official records, 33,000 are Creoles of mixed African and European descent, 6,000 are whites from France and Algeria and 5,000 are American Indians and Bonis, or descendants of runaway slaves. The remaining 6,000 are foreigners, mostly Brazilians and Chinese.

The territory, which in 1946 became an overseas department of France, got the name the "White Man's Graveyard" in 1763 when more than 10,000 European settlers died of malaria, yellow fever and famine within a year. Only Africans, it was decided, could resist the equatorial climate, so the colony became a busy slave market. When slavery was abolished in 1848, the French turned the territory into a penal colony, which it remained until the end of World War II.

Hotels Built

Attempts to change French Guiana's image and develop its forest, mineral and fishing resources have generally failed. The once infamous prison on Devil's Island has been turned into a tourist attraction; two luxury hotels have been built and two jumbo jets fly here weekly from Paris, but even French officials doubt that this will ever become a tourist center.

France's failure to develop the area has fed the new nationalism. The territory's most prominent political leader, Leopold Heder, mayor of Cayenne and a member of the French Senate, recently denounced the many financial scandals and development failures and expressed "the determination to put an end to this intolerable colonial yoke and economic dependence."

Mr. Heder, who heads the Guianan Socialist party, the oldest and largest opposition group, was called to Paris this week to discuss the increasingly tense situation here.

"The country is dying," said Guy Lamaze, a 35-year-old mathematics teacher who heads the youngest, most active nationalist group, the Guianan Movement for Decolonization. The movement has known a large following among young Guianans with its slogan "Independence Now."

Mr. Lamaze concedes that the French have put a lot of money into French Guiana, but cites statistics to show that 95 per cent of it went back to France in trade and salaries.

U.S. Deep-Drilling Project Urged by Scientific Group

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—A program of scientific deep drilling in the United States, including the release of probes to drift through molten parts of the earth's interior, has been proposed.

The goals would include testing a proposal for earthquake control south of San Francisco, exploring sources of geothermal energy and seeking new deposits of raw materials.

The project would also study such questions as the manner in which the continents were formed and the nature of the process that is causing them to drift toward and away from one another. It would be spread over 10 years with a maximum annual cost of $15 million.

The program was devised by more than 50 scientists associated with government and academic institutions and oil companies. It was published Wednesday, including an extensive analysis of goals, methods and problems, by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Its proponents said the program's cost might be divided among the National Science Foundation and various other federal agencies such as the Geological Survey and the Energy Research and Development Administration.

The prospectus of the plan urged "that leading institutions with recognized competence and responsibilities in geology and solid-earth geophysics join together to provide overall guidance for the program." One of these organizations would be designated leader of the project and would apply for government funds and help from the oil industry.

This has been the organizational structure of the deep-sea drilling project, whose ship, the Glomar Challenger, has sunk hundreds of holes in the floors of the oceans, producing a rich harvest of discoveries. The lead agency in this effort is the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

In urging implementation of the proposal, Dr. Philip Abelson, president of the Carnegie Institution, pointed out that, in the search for oil, more than a million holes have been drilled into sedimentary rocks of the North American continent at a cost of $100 billion.

Yet, he noted in his foreword to the proposal, there has been little deep penetration of the basement rocks—the foundation rocks of the continent—that hold clues to a variety of scientific problems and the discovery of ores.

Among the high-priority proposals is drilling to a depth of 5.6 miles alongside the San Andreas fault that skirts the Los Angeles area and San Francisco. The drill holes would be bent to penetrate the vertical fault zone at the top, center and bottom of the region within which earthquakes chiefly occur.

The deepest penetration of continental rock thus far are two oil-drilling holes near Anadarko, Okla., both a little more than 5 1/2 miles deep.

Using a variety of monitoring and sampling methods, it would then be possible to observe changes that occur in that zone before, during and after a quake. It would also be possible to introduce water into the fault to observe whether, as is suspected, this will prevent major quakes.

In a Colorado oil field, it has been shown that the introduction of water promotes many quakes, typically too small to be felt, preventing the accumulation of strain that results in a destructive quake.

Three Policemen Slain In Argentine Ambush

CORDOBA, Argentina, June 13 (Reuters).—Three policemen were killed here yesterday in an ambush believed to have been the work of left-wing guerrillas, police sources said.

The sources said the three were members of a patrol which returned the attackers' fire in a residential district on the outskirts of this industrial center, 440 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

San Francisco Leads In Heroin Death Rate

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 (AP).—San Francisco had the highest heroin death rate of any city in the United States last year, according to the city coroner.

Dr. Boyd Stephens said that 72 persons died from heroin overdoses here and 50 other deaths were heroin-related, giving San Francisco a rate of 11 heroin deaths per 100,000 population. "As far as I know, this is the highest death ratio per capita in the nation," Dr. Stephens said.

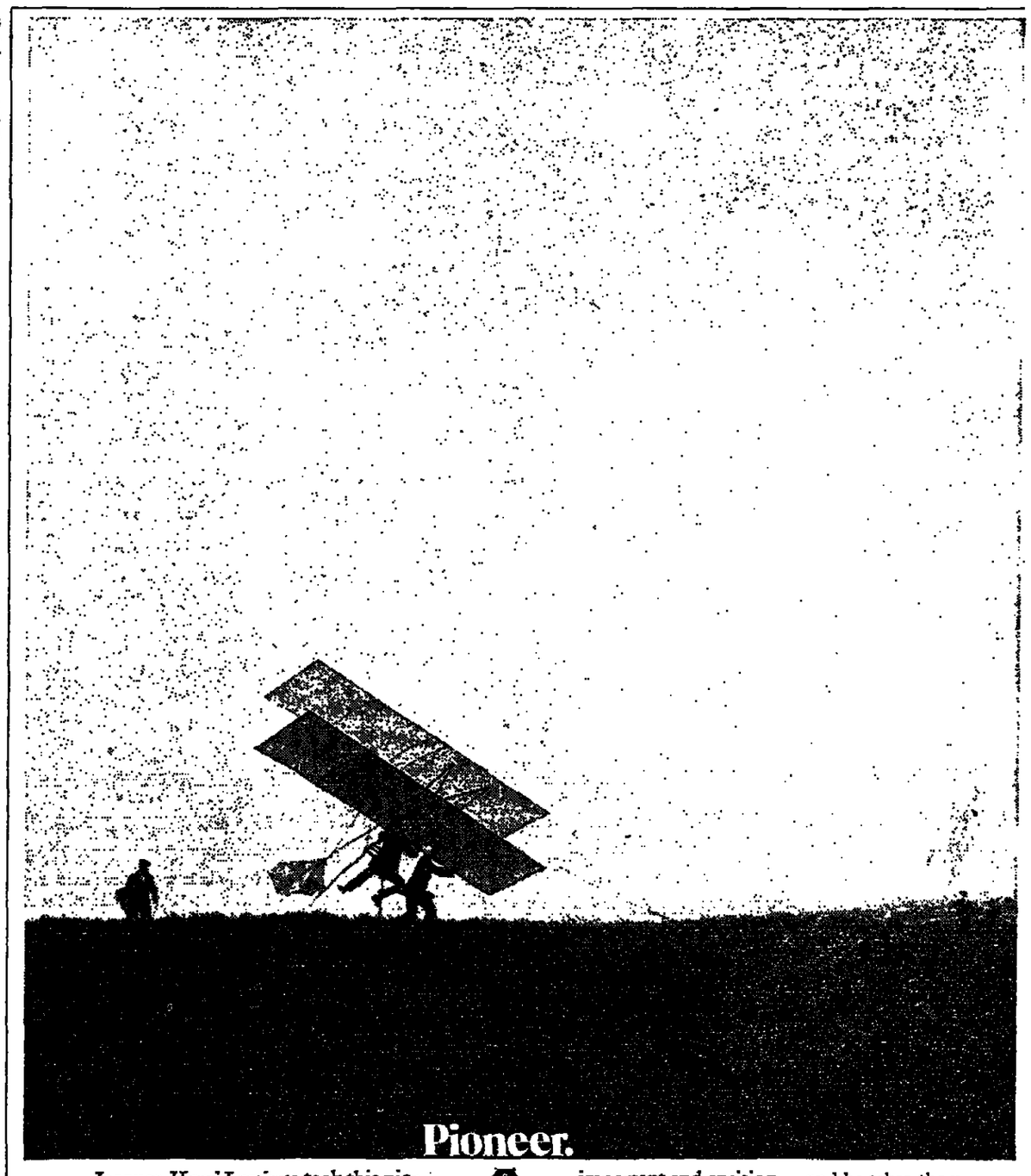
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, June 14-15, 1975 *

Nuclear Madness

The West German government has now confirmed that it is planning to sign a multi-billion-dollar agreement later this month to provide Brazil with a complete nuclear industry and technology that would enable it to produce atomic bombs as well as electricity. As we have previously noted, this is a reckless move that could set off a nuclear arms race in Latin America, trigger the nuclear arming of a half-dozen nations elsewhere and endanger the security of the United States and the world as a whole.

Sen. Pastore, chairman of the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy warned last week that the NATO commitment of the United States could come into question if Bonn creates "a likely peril in our backyard, while we are heavily engaged in Germany's backyard to defend them against likely peril." The Rhode Island Democrat has urged President Ford to seek a postponement of the German-Brazilian deal "at the highest level of international diplomacy." Brazil had earlier approached an American company; but the U.S. government refused—and has always refused—to permit the export of technology for uranium enrichment and plutonium separation, both of which are included in the unprecedented West German sale of a "complete nuclear fuel cycle" to Brazil.

The West German sale only requires inspection of equipment and materials provided by West Germany. Bonn has acknowledged. Once Brazil masters West German technology, it will be able to duplicate West German equipment and make nuclear explosives free of international supervision, much as India did. A Brazilian Foreign Office spokesman already has announced that his country "intends to detonate nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes." But there is no way to distinguish a peaceful nuclear explosive from a weapon and even the United States has been unable to develop a commercially feasible use for nuclear explosives. If Brazil is enabled to take this route, other near-nuclear countries undoubtedly will be stimulated to do the same.

Argentina already is believed to be seeking to acquire a plutonium separation plant, as is Taiwan. Chile and other South American countries may follow. South Korea and Pakistan are far along in similar negotiations with France. Paris has been urged repeatedly by Washington not to sell such equipment but is unlikely to hold the line if West Germany goes through with the Brazilian deal.

Iran is buying two reactors each from France and West Germany but is holding up an eight-reactor deal with the United States in an effort to get a free hand to extract plutonium from the spent fuel. Israel and South Africa are believed to be well along toward nuclear bomb manufacture. If half a dozen such countries follow India into the nuclear club, pressure undoubtedly will grow in Japan, West Germany and other nuclear-capable but politically inhibited countries to do the same.

Should Bonn perpetrate this nightmare upon the world, it will put at risk three decades of effort in gaining the high regard of its neighbors and allies. It will pay a political price that will far outweigh economic gains. A far wiser course would be to join the United States in refraining from such sales and in luring other supplier nations to move quickly toward common export rules, rather than the competitive degradation of safeguards in pursuit of profit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Abdication by Congress

The overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives to reject a significant gasoline tax or any other serious measure to conserve energy is an act of irresponsibility that greatly increases America's vulnerability to economic coercion by the oil cartel.

The Republican minority that joined the bulk of the Democratic majority in this decision had an excuse. The Republicans could validly argue that they prefer the administration's proposals for energy conservation: but there is no such excuse for most of the Democrats, who vociferously condemn the Ford plan as a spur to both inflation and unemployment.

The House Ways and Means Committee bill, devised under the leadership of Chairman Al Ullman, was a responsible Democratic alternative to the President's program. The House Democrats have now repudiated it and give every indication of continuing to fight the President's plan as well.

Apart from consumer rationing by ticket, which has almost no support in either the White House or Congress, there are only two ways to avoid a substantial rise in oil imports as the economy recovers: higher oil and gas taxes or a price rise as a result of decontrol—or some combination of the two, as proposed by President Ford. But if congressional resistance now frustrated the bulk of the President's program, the country will be exposed to mounting political and economic dangers.

* * *

The United States endangers not only its own interests but its leadership of the free world by this congressional paralysis. Seventeen other oil-importing nations have joined the American-initiated International Energy Agency and accepted its program of energy conservation, increased production and oil-sharing in an emergency—all with a view to reducing dependence on the oil cartel. But the whole enterprise will be at the risk if the United States, by far the largest consumer, cannot carry out its own strategy.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has just announced plans for further price rises—on top of the 400-per-cent increase already imposed—after the end of the present nine-month freeze on Sept. 30. In addition, developments in the Middle East could expose the United States and its allies to a renewed embargo that could inflict serious damage on their economies, as well as expose them to political blackmail. Yet, 20 months after the last Arab oil embargo, there is still no American energy program.

President Ford now has no alternative but to follow up his $2-a-barrel oil import fee with the price decontrol measure for "old" oil wells that he has said he would send to Congress, along with a proposed windfall profits tax. This is far from an ideal program, and the President cannot do even that much now if Congress persists in its do-nothing approach.

But at the end of August, when price control authority runs out, the President can veto its renewal and probably impose his will. Such action would be a travesty of democratic government, but it may be the only way to start the United States toward the critical conservation of energy that the vital interests of the nation—and the world—demand.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'A Damaging Case for Mrs. Gandhi

. . . It should, however, be made clear that the word corruption attached to the electoral practices with which Mrs. Gandhi has been charged does not at all relate to financial matters. Corruption in this commonly accepted sense of financial dealings has indeed been much alleged in the recent past against more than one Congress minister but never from any source against Mrs. Gandhi herself. The charges on which she was convicted were brought after very considerable delay by her opponent in the 1971 election. With added legal delays the hearing was begun only this year and Mrs. Gandhi appeared in court to answer questions and explain her actions. From the information available her actions would not have been adjudged criminal in English law; at most a civil servant who was shown to have behaved improperly might have been reprimanded. . . .

Had Mrs. Gandhi's case come before the courts a year or more ago instead of being so long delayed it would have sparked much less political interest. Now it can only add to growing political tension. The next general election could be held at the end of this year and must be held by February of next year. There is no candidate visible who is likely to challenge Mrs. Gandhi, still less a political movement that looks like displacing Congress.

—From the Times (London).

Greece and EEC

If Britain can join the EEC why cannot Greece? Treaty obligations apart (and the EEC is bound to admit Greece in the end) there are two good reasons why the Nine should accept the application willingly and soon. The first is that nine democracies have a duty to welcome a tenth. The second reason is that no European country has contributed more than Greece to Europe's cultural and political traditions.

There might be unworthy difficulties put in the way of Greece's membership because of fear of importing the Cyprus dispute into the EEC and because of the difficulties in absorbing yet another country so soon after the recent additions to the community.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

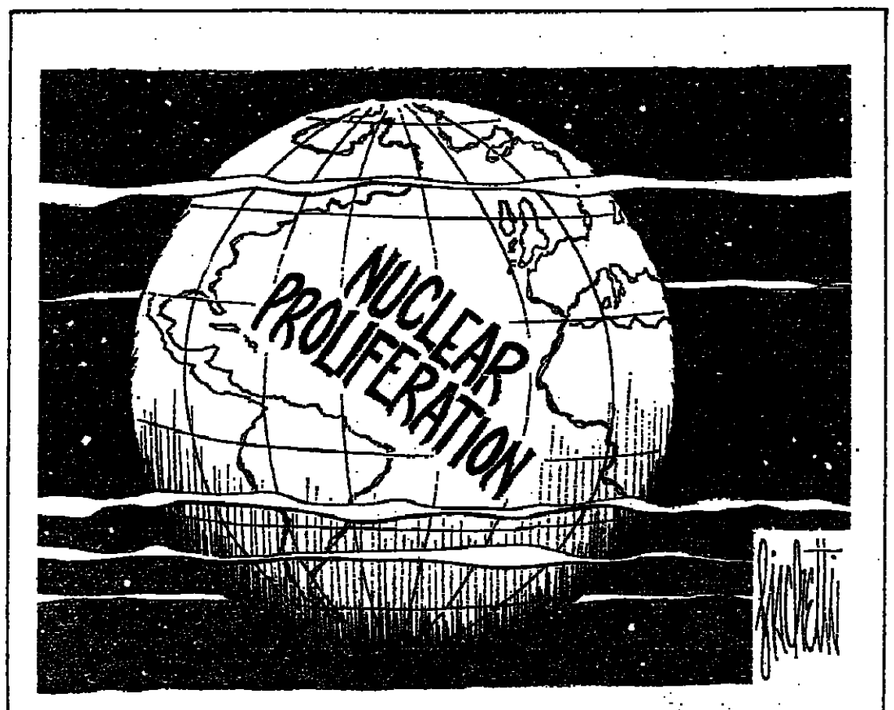
June 14, 1900

PARIS—The root of the trouble in China is not so much in the Boxer outbreak as in the government. Hence it is not only with the former, but also the latter, that the Powers will have to deal if they achieve the task they have undertaken of maintaining order and protecting foreign interests. But any remedy which leaves the present regime untouched will certainly not go to the root of the problem.

Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1925

PARIS—"A part of the movement of intolerance, of persecution, of warring against anyone who has any opinion contrary to the mass opinion of the moment, to be fought by ridicule rather than argument," was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's description of the "Monkey trial" in the courts of Tennessee when questioned last night at the Hotel Plaza-Athenee, where he is stopping with his wife and daughter.



'If I Should Die Before I Wake...'

Space: A Place in the Sun

By Gerald K. O'Neill

PRINCETON, N.J.—The idea of a large, earth-like community several hundred thousand miles high in space sounds like science fiction. Yet during the last year the possibility of constructing just such a community, within the limits of present-day technology, has gained an extraordinary amount of attention and review.

Studies at Princeton during 1969-74 suggest the possibility of establishing, within 14 to 25 years, a permanent beachhead in space near L5, a location on the lunar orbit equidistant from the earth and moon. At L5 sunlight would be constantly available, so that the L5 pioneers could use solar power for all their energy needs.

Sunlight could be used directly for growing crops in enclosed farms, where the day-length, climate and season could be controlled to any desired degree. Solar energy could be concentrated by lightweight mirrors for reliable, low-cost industrial process heating. It would also serve, at L5, as a free, inexhaustible, pollutionless source of heat to drive turbogenerators supplying all electrical needs.

Solar Energy

Through each square yard of free space at L5 there flows unused, each year, 10 times as much solar energy as falls on an equal area in even the most cloud-free portion of the American Southwest. The economic benefits of an L5 industrial complex derive from the full-time availability of that solar energy, from the efficiencies of assembly in zero gravity, and from the presence of the moon as a source of raw materials for products whose end-use would be in high orbit above the earth.

As a mine supplying construction and production operations at L5, the moon has strong advantages: low gravity and the absence of an atmosphere. Together, these would permit the use of an automated, solar-powered materials launcher. About 98 per cent of the half-million tons needed for the first space community, and all the materials needed by its industry, would be lifted to L5 by that device, and processed after arrival to pure metals, glass, soil and oxygen. The excavation left on the moon after removal of the community's construction materials would be surprisingly small: seven yards deep, and about 200 yards long and wide.

Growth Limits

Our studies show that the first L5 community could support a work force of about 10,000 people in comfort, even in some luxury, within a large enclosed volume having a climate where flowers, trees, birds and animals could flourish, and in which earth-normal gravity could be provided by slow rotation.

The construction of that community would be the first step in a bootstrap process by which additional, larger habitats could be built without drawing energy or critical materials from the earth. The long-term "limits to growth" in that space environment are absurdly high: a total land area several thousand miles that of the earth. The moon could remain almost untouched by such growth, because the later mining operations could be shifted to the asteroids.

It is a measure of how new this concept is that we are still searching for a title to describe it. Such words as "Island" or "Frontier" or "Community" fail to describe its economic rationale.

"Colonization" suggests drive and purpose, but in the past often has meant the exploitation of one group by another. Yet in space colonization there need be no such exploitation, for the materials and energy of space are now unused.

The first products of an L5 community may be large turbogenerators, driven by solar heat. After construction they could be moved to a point in synchronous orbit, above a fixed point on the surface of the earth. The technology already exists for transmitting electric power from such a station to a ground antenna on the earth, by a microwave beam diffuse enough to satisfy environmental limits.

It appears that solar power stations could be constructed in a space manufacturing facility and located in position for about one-tenth the cost of their transport from earth, and that they could produce electric power on earth at competitive rates. The annual worldwide market for power stations of that kind, in 1990, appears to be over 100 billion dollars.

Cost estimates for the establishment of the first space manufacturing facility range from one-twentieth to one-fifth the cost of Project Independence of the federal government's energy program. Though some fraction of the earth-bound project may be a short-term necessity, the payoffs from the development of space appear to be far greater: tapping an inexhaustible, non-polluting energy source; stimulating the economy by developing nonmilitary products for which there is a large market; reducing the likelihood of nuclear terrorism, through taking the solar-power alternative to a massive program of breeder-reactor development; improving the environment by reducing the pressures for strip mining coal and for intensive exploitation of oil, and by reducing the waste heat released to the biosphere.

From a humanitarian viewpoint, there may be few more effective contributions America could make to the solution of the world food problem than to provide underdeveloped nations with an inexhaustible source of low-cost energy for making the chemicals needed in high-yield agriculture.

The extraordinary amount of interest which the space community concept has aroused seems to stem in part from an additional payback which is less tangible: the glimmering of hope that our near-term future may not be one of despair or resignation in an increasingly rigid, resource-limited society, but of freedom and new opportunities on a frontier which is just within our reach.

Gerard K. O'Neill, a professor of physics at Princeton University, wrote this article for The New York Times.

More Objectivity on U.S.

A Changing Europe

By James Reston

PARIS.—The attitude of the top Western European leaders toward the United States seems more relaxed this summer than a year ago. With Vietnam, Watergate and Nixon out of the way, all the major economic and political problems remain, but the discussion of these problems, while strictly limited, is more objective and less personal.

Paradoxically, the American experience in Vietnam and Watergate may even have helped rather than hurt Washington's relations with the major European allies. Somehow, the United States, with all its recent troubles at home and abroad, is now seen here as more normal and vulnerable, but still all the more essential to the economic and military security of the West.

A year ago, officials in Paris were complaining that they were hearing almost too much from Washington, but with the deepening world economic crisis they are now complaining that there is not enough consultation among the major allies on the economic problems of the capitalist world.

Fears of U.S.

Also, the theme here last summer was about the danger of American domination, and while this is still a popular cry, there is an underlying fear of American withdrawal and isolation. So the volume and tone of the criticism here are changing.

Nixon is seldom mentioned—as if he were a politician of another era. President Ford made a good personal impression here on President Giscard d'Estaing, and other European leaders, and even Henry Kissinger, who was an obsession at the Quai d'Orsay in Jobert's time, is now merely a puzzle.

The British foreign secretary, James Callaghan, differs with Kissinger on peripheral questions, but regards him as one of the most creative foreign ministers in the world today. The French are less enthusiastic and are still opposing his Atlantic approach to world problems, but they concede his gifts and complain mainly about his diplomatic techniques.

"Henry should have been an architect," one of them remarked here the other day. "He favors grand designs for a new world order, wants everything to be planned, organized, and carried out according to a single design, preferably his own. It is a heroic vision, but not very practical."

Serious Problems

The French foreign minister, Jean Sauvagnargues, who is going to Washington for a day early in July to discuss common problems, says France is consciously trying to avoid personal confrontations with Kissinger, but insists on making its own assessments of international problems and believes these independent French analyses often lead to more practical policies. Giscard d'Estaing is even more emphatic in his private talks. The problems are too serious, he says, to be confused by personalities.

Sauvagnargues observes that France opposed the suggestion of Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada for regular meetings of the NATO heads of government on world problems—a suggestion supported in Brussels recently by President Ford—because this was not the proper forum and might impede the development of European institutions.

France, he says, believes the major nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, can prevent another world war, but cannot prevent minor insurrections and wars, or settle the economic and political problems of the world by themselves.

Therefore, it is important to make an accurate judgment, not of the ideal, but of what can and cannot be done under present circumstances. Meanwhile, he insists, Europe has to organize itself, slowly and carefully, and use its long experience to help in the peace and development of the new nations of Africa and Asia. The Third World, says Giscard d'Estaing, is the great challenge to the industrial nations if they can get their own economies under control, and here France and the other former colonial powers, he insists, have much to contribute.

This more temperate and philosophical attitude toward the United States, however, does not remove criticism of the effect of the United States economic crisis on the rest of the world, or mute the French government's criticism of the delay in granting landing rights to the French supersonic aircraft, the Concorde, in New York and Washington.

De Tocqueville explained the American system of decentralized political power to his fellow countrymen over a century and a half ago, but the French still cannot believe that President Ford cannot simply order or arrange for New York to allow the Concorde to land at Kennedy International.

The U.S. ambassador here, Kenneth Rush, has pointed out that Washington supports landing rights for the Concorde, but that opposition by environmentalists and local authorities defeated the American government's efforts to build its own supersonic commercial planes, and therefore cannot be pushed aside overnight.

Less Logic

With even less logic, the selection by the European allies of the American fighter-bomber, the F-16, rather than the new French Mirage, is seen here by many people not as the European choice of a superior plane but as an effort by the United States to destroy the European aerospace industry.

The French government does not take this view, however. Officials here say that their quarrel over the planes is not with the United States for winning the competition for one of the biggest military contracts in history, but with the European allies for rejecting the French alternative.

So there are practical differences with the United States here over money, planes, NATO, the Middle East, commodity prices, oil and many other things, and there will be more in the future. But they are being argued out now with less rancor than before. This may not be much progress, but it is some, and any progress in the alliance these days is welcome news.

The Profit Base of Unity

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—The lesson of the recent competition for a new and up-to-date aircraft that will arm the fighter forces of several NATO allies during the next decade or so was that until the European Community strengthens its productive, economic and political ties it will always be at a disadvantage. This is notably true in markets for costly and complicated equipment when contesting them against the massive, coordinated resources of the United States.

The F-16 General Dynamics plane won the race against France's Mirage F-1 (M-53) (after the Pentagon backed the F-16 against another American competitor) not only because it performed remarkably well but because its potential global sales, estimated ultimately at 2,500, far exceeded the most rosy forecasts for the Mirage. This meant that the price of the American entry (already lower than its French rival) would decline as the market spread. Therefore General Dynamics could offer substantial long-run benefits to foreign purchasers.

France stressed the importance to Europe's aerospace industry of awarding the contract at issue to the Mirage. It argued that loss to an American model would be a grievous blow to future European aviation. However, in this case Paris really meant "French" rather than "European." French-speaking and Flemish-speaking Belgians split on the issue—with bitter political overtones. But even France's own air force may now cancel orders for the F-1 (M-53).

One odd aspect of the sales race—which originally also involved a Swedish entry—is that the most "European" of all fighters now being developed wasn't apparently considered by any of the potential buyers. This is the MRCA or multi-role combat aircraft jointly developed by Britain, West Germany and Italy, designed and financed by them as part of a collaborative effort within NATO's framework.

I am not a technical expert qualified to measure military capacities of weapons systems. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the MRCA is more "European" than the Mirage in concept (and certainly than the victorious F-16). It was produced under the management of a company called Panavia representing British Aircraft Corporation, Aeritalia and Messerschmitt Bölkow-Blohm.

It was specifically designed to satisfy jointly agreed NATO operational requirements of the West German Air Force and Navy, the British Air Force and the Italian Air Force. It already has a planned production run of 807 planes: 385 for Britain, 322 for West Germany, and 100 for Italy. It is scheduled to enter service toward the end of this decade. Its price, however, will be $8.4 million against the quoted price of the F-16 of $5.69 million—which will be substantially reduced by hoped-for large sales. The MRCA has an insufficiently massive production base to compete effectively.

A subcommittee of the North Atlantic Assembly studied the rival projects and its West German chairman, Carl Damm, and Dutch rapporteur, Gen. J. van Elsen, wrote on April 15 to the Belgium, Dutch, Danish and Norwegian defense ministers touting the MRCA.

But it was too late. The four defense ministers had already tilted in favor of the F-16, a decision ratified after the NATO summit meeting last month. Thus Van Elsen argued that the MRCA "was a truly European project, that the aircraft had been optimized for the most essential mission requirements," and also that it offered "tremendous advantages for the alliance if the program were to be expanded." His words had no impact.

Yet there is little doubt that in a relative sense the MRCA provided "the only European solution" to producing a new generation of fighters and "represents an excellent example of European technology and cooperation" that could eventually enhance "the future of European technology." These contentions are far more valid for an aircraft developed by a three-nation consortium than by the brilliant manufacturer of a single nation, France.

Recently I asked Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the German Federal Republic, one of the MRCA's sponsors, why it never got into the big NATO plane race. He answered that participants in the Panavia project were not "masters of the hard sell" as were General Dynamics and France's Dassault company which makes Mirages.

But that is an incomplete reply. The real lesson of the incident is that "Europe" as an entity cannot yet expect to provide itself with adequate technical equipment—like military or civilian aircraft, computers, or other modern devices—in adequate numbers.

It must first effectively pool its considerable array of scientific, designing and manufacturing talents. But all this requires much more than lip service at the altar of a unity that remains more theoretical than real.

Letters

Cheers for U.S.

In reference to John Orton's letter, "Cheers for U.S." (IHT, May 30):

Thanks! It is so nice to hear and read a kind word about our people.

The little bit of traveling that I have done has taught me an important thing and that is that usually a smile is returned—so you, too, must have been a fine and pleasant guest.

MARJORIE MEDBERRY.
Malaga.

'Male' Abortion

Re Buckley's "A Girl's Money's Worth via Abortion" (IHT, June 2).

It takes both sexes to beget an unwanted pregnancy and more often than not it's the male who doesn't want the child.

Always chauvinists blame the female for the "crime" of abortion. (No, Sirree, no dear, sweet male would be so brutal!!)

And the girl must also bear the risk to her life, her dignity, her ability to earn her living and, last but not least, usually bears the cost of the abortion.

If she forgoes the above "pleasures" and bears the child, she can find herself abandoned by the "father," herself and the child stigmatized, with the burden of earning for two (with less flexibility for same).

Mr. Buckley, quit picking on girls!

RUTH NIELSEN.
Au, Switzerland.

Contradiction

I am sorry to have to contradict Dusko Doder (IHT, May 30) that Elefteros Venizelos was "a regular patron" of the Grande Bretagne. He may have "negotiated the first Greek-Turkish agreements with Ismet Inonu in the dining-room of the Grande Bretagne," but while Prime Minister of Greece between 1928 and 1932, he stayed at the Petit Palais where on two occasions I was his guest.

K. ST. PAVLOWITCH.
Cambridge, England.

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هكذا من الأصل

Obituaries

Fernando Herrero Tejedor, Headed Spain's Only Party

MADRID, June 13 (AP).—Fernando Herrero Tejedor, 54, secretary-general of the National Movement, the only official political organization allowed in Spain, was killed yesterday in a car-truck crash.

The car in which Mr. Herrero Tejedor was riding collided head on with a truck near Villacastin, about 70 miles north of Madrid. He was returning to Madrid from Palencia, where he had inaugurated a building for the women's section of the Movement.

A former attorney general, Mr. Herrero Tejedor was named secretary-general of the Movement by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro last March 4. The Movement is the country's highest political advisory body and is responsible for developing political groups acceptable to the regime.

Mr. Herrero Tejedor's entry into the Cabinet as minister responsible for the Movement had been seen here as strengthening Premier Arias, who has been credited with trying to liberalize the regime gradually. Mr. Herrero Tejedor was regarded as a moderate force in the National Movement.

He was also an expert on the problems of drugs and juvenile delinquency and a member of the Cortes (parliament).

Arthur Kober

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Arthur Kober, 74, who wrote plays, films and books featuring characters who spoke heavily accented English, died in a hospital yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Kober, who was born in Eastern Europe, was credited with playing a major role in winning acceptance in literature for the English often spoken by immigrant Jews.

He married Lillian Hellman, the author, in 1925, but the couple later divorced. His second wife, Katherine, whom he married in 1941, died in 1951.

Arturo Cardinal Tabera

ROME, June 13 (UPI).—Arturo Cardinal Tabera y Araoz, 71, prefect of the Vatican Congregation for the Religious, died of a heart attack today.

The cardinal, a Spaniard and former bishop of Albacete and archbishop of Pamplona, was raised to cardinal by Pope Paul VI in 1969. His death reduced the College of Cardinals to 125 members.

Durga Prasad Dhar

NEW DELHI, June 13 (Reuters).—Durga Prasad Dhar, 57, India's ambassador to the Soviet Union and a former minister of planning, died here today following a heart attack.

Mr. Dhar, once considered Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's closest aide, had been in a hospital since he suffered a stroke on June 1 while in India for consultations with the government and to attend Indo-Soviet talks.

A Kashmiri like Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Dhar began public life as a minister in the Kashmir government.

Mrs. Gandhi sent him to Moscow in the summer of 1971, at the height of the Bangladesh crisis. The visit was followed by the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace and friendship.

John Merrill

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 13 (AP).—John Merrill, 79, architect in charge of the design of the U.S. Air Force Academy, died Tuesday. Mr. Merrill was a retired partner of the Skidmore, Owings and Merrill architecture firm of Chicago.

Heinz Bosl

MUNICH, June 13 (Reuters).—Heinz Bosl, 27, leading male ballet dancer of the Bavarian State Opera, died here yesterday after a short illness.

Mr. Bosl had not performed since returning from a tour with Dame Margot Fonteyn in May.

Jose Maria Guido

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (AP).—Former provisional President José Maria Guido, 64, who ruled Argentina for 19 months during a period of turmoil 13 years ago, died today.

Mr. Guido, then chairman of the Senate, was sworn in as president in March, 1962, after President Arturo Frondizi was ousted by the armed forces. Mr. Guido presided over the general elections of July, 1963, and handed power to the winner, Radical party candidate Arturo Illia, three months later. Mr. Illia was overthrown by the armed forces in 1966.

Belfast Girl, 4, Killed in Blast

BELFAST, June 13 (AP).—A 4-year-old Roman Catholic girl was killed by a terrorist booby-trap explosion today, police reported.

She was the third person to be killed by bombs here in 12 hours. Two persons, believed to be Protestant extremists on a bombing mission, were killed late last night when their car blew up near the city center.

Witnesses said that the girl and her father had just entered the family car, parked outside their home, when it exploded. The father was injured.

Economy Outranks War Talk As Worry in S. Korea 2d City

By Richard Halloran

PUSAN, South Korea, June 13 (NYT).—The Korean businessman sitting cross-legged before the low table picked at a bowl of fiery kimchi cabbage and said: "People around here are concerned about two things—the economy and national security. They think about politics but they don't talk much about it because they're not so interested and maybe because it's safer not to."

Conversations with other executives, labor leaders, civil servants and university students in this port city at the southern end of the Korean peninsula bore that out. It also showed that the concerns of people here differ from those in the highly charged atmosphere in Seoul.

The people of Pusan are most anxious about the continuing, pervasive effects of the 1973 oil crisis. Prices for everyday needs keep soaring. Manufacturing plants are closed or operating slowly. Trade through the port has dropped. Men stand idly in the streets.

With the overturn in Indochina and President Chung Hee Park's subsequent stress on the North Korean threat, people in Pusan openly express anxiety about a North Korean attack. But they are less excited than people in Seoul, only 30 miles from the Demilitarized Zone that divides the peninsula.

Politically, the recent turmoil in Seoul and the stringent restrictions imposed by President Park seem remote here. "We've watched various things happen in Seoul," a union official said carefully, "and some of us have some ideas about the situation. But we don't pay much attention to politics because our main problem is survival. When you have to worry about getting three meals a day, you don't worry too much about why students are hitting the streets in Seoul."

When people in Pusan, Korea's second-largest city, do talk politics, they show little enthusiasm for President Park, and some are careful to distinguish between their loyalty to the nation and their reluctance to support his government.

One student noted that American officials had constantly emphasized the U.S. commitment to South Korea.

"I'm annoyed by all these statements coming from America," he said. "They make me wonder—why are they repeated so much? Do they really mean what they say or do they mean something else?"

The people of Pusan are in a squeeze partly because about 120 small plants here have closed over the last year. The trade on which the port depends has slowed, so that stevedores work only 15 days a month. But a big plywood company has kept its 6,000 workers on. "We are operating at a loss," an executive said, "but we have a social responsibility."

Moreover, inflation has cut deeply into the earnings of those working, and a union official said he was unhappy with the government in Seoul because it provides no unemployment benefits.

Rouen Crowds Clash Over Abortion Trial

ROUEN, France, June 13 (Reuters).—Riot police fired tear-gas grenades to break up rival crowds demonstrating outside a Rouen courthouse where the trial of a gynecologist accused of refusing to perform an abortion opened yesterday.

Police used shields and truncheons to break up fights between pro-abortion demonstrators and an anti-abortion group supporting the doctor.

The gynecologist, Dr. Claude Ouval, is accused of "not assisting a person in danger," a charge arising from his alleged refusal to perform an abortion on a 21-year-old married woman.



Associated Press.

HOSE MONSTER—This what's-it? is one of the displays at the First Annual Connecticut Trade Show in Hartford. The exhibitor: a hose manufacturer.

Repression Is Policy Toward Dissidents

Prague Seeks Conciliation With Liberal Intellectuals

By Dusko Doder

PRAGUE (WP)—Nearly seven years after the traumatic impact of the Warsaw Pact invasion, the Czechoslovak government has begun a campaign to improve communications with a majority of intellectuals who were associated with Alexander Dubcek's liberalization moves before the invasion.

The regime of President Gustav Husak has had considerable success in the campaign's opening stages. A number of prominent Dubcek-era intellectuals now seem ready to abandon the cultural wilderness and cooperate with the government's cultural-unity drive. Among them are such widely respected figures as novelists Bohumil Hrabal and Jiri Sotola, who have made the required public recantation. Mr. Sotola had been the secretary of the now-defunct Czechoslovak Writers Union.

But repression against those intellectuals who have made it clear that they will not accept reconciliation with the regime has intensified in recent months, and recalls Stalinist policies.

For example, the children of novelist Ludvik Vaculik, the author of the 1968 "2,000-Word Manifesto," are being hampered educationally. Mr. Vaculik's younger son, who is 15, has been barred for three consecutive years from entering secondary school.

The novelist's older son, who is 21 and who is employed full-time as a bricklayer, graduated from secondary school last month as a part-time student. Although he passed his examinations with excellent results, Communist officials made an attempt to deny him his school diploma on grounds that he was Mr. Vaculik's son.

Dissidents Harassed

Scores of dissidents—among them Mr. Vaculik, novelist and playwright Ivan Klima, historian Karel Kren and ideologist Zdenek Mlynar, secretary of the Central Committee when Mr. Dubcek was head of the Communist party—have been subjected to police harassment, interrogations and house searches.

But while dissidents and Czech émigrés in the West speak about widespread opposition involving thousands of persons, evidence available to Western diplomats here suggests that the number is much smaller. The hard core seems to involve several dozen persons, perhaps about 200 at the most.

Vice-Minister of Culture Otokar Holan said that the Husak government has embarked on a course of reconciliation with the intellectuals.

"We believe that the train is already moving and that it should not be missed by anybody," Mr. Holan said. "That means that anyone who wants to get on it will be welcome . . . We are not forcing anyone to work with us. But the door is open for all those who want to work."

"We offer cooperation, but there is no compromise with those who want to start polemics about basic principles. We are a Socialist country. We have only one policy, but we believe it is broad enough to accommodate a vast majority of the creative intellectuals," Mr. Holan added.

Personal Authority

The recent election of Mr. Husak as President is expected to provide clues as to whether this moderate Slovak politician has managed to consolidate his personal authority to a point where he could repeat what Janos Kadar did in Hungary after the 1956 Soviet invasion.

Six years after the Soviet troops crushed the Hungarian rebellion, Mr. Kadar enunciated his policy as being: "All those who are not against us are with us." This has been the cornerstone of Mr. Kadar's successful effort to heal national wounds and achieve reconciliation.

Here in Czechoslovakia, the Communist regime's slogan still seems to be: "All those who are not with us are against us."

Kissinger Rating In U.S. Poll Dips

NEW YORK, July 13 (UPI).—A majority of Americans still consider Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's job performance favorable, but his rating has dropped 12 points since March, according to a Harris Poll released yesterday.

That puts him six points ahead of President Ford, whose job rating in a Harris Poll released last week climbed from 37 to 50 per cent because of a favorable reaction to U.S. action to recover the freighter Mayaguez from Cambodia.

Mr. Kissinger's new rating was 56 per cent favorable against 37 unfavorable.

Bulgarian Ship Seized

BOSTON, June 13 (AP).—A Bulgarian fishing trawler, seized yesterday by the Coast Guard, arrived under escort here today.

Near Oil Deposit Fields

Cambodians and Vietnamese Said to Battle Over Islands

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, June 13—Cambodian and Vietnamese forces have exchanged fire in a series of small-scale conflicts during the past month, according to recent U.S. intelligence reports.

Some of these clashes are believed to involve North Vietnamese Army elements seeking to establish control over the group of islands in the Gulf of Thailand where the American containership Mayaguez was seized by the Khmer Rouge on May 12.

But some clashes have also taken place on the mainland, particularly in the Parrot's Beak border area, which once provided "sanctuary" for Viet Cong troops during the war.

Details of the border skirmishing between the two newly established Communist neighbors are sketchy, but intelligence sources believe the main reason for them is the petroleum deposit known to be under shallow waters of the Gulf of Thailand.

Base for Claim

Nearly a dozen islands off the Cambodian coast have been contested for generations by the Khmer and the Vietnamese, and a recent CIA report characterized them as "base points" for stating a claim to the oil field nearby.

The Mayaguez seizure is now regarded by intelligence sources as an accidental byproduct of the Khmer Rouge effort to establish de-facto armed control over the disputed island groups and nearby sea-lanes.

Perhaps by coincidence, the sharpest fighting reported so far took place Tuesday on Poulo Wai, a tiny island 60 miles offshore. The Mayaguez was seized near there.

According to one account, which is believed to have originated with Thai fishermen evidently operating as U.S. agents, as many as 200 North Vietnamese regulars landed on the island.

Apparently fearing a Vietnamese attack weeks ago, the Khmer Rouge had already installed a garrison on Poulo Wai when the Mayaguez was seized there. U.S. military intelligence was unprepared for the size of the garrison that the Marines faced on Tang Island during the rescue operation May 15.

Taking No Chances

Tang Island, 30 miles nearer the mainland than Poulo Wai, is not one of the contested islands, but it seems clear that the Khmer Rouge from the start were taking no chances with any offshore outposts. In the official intelligence analysis after the Mayaguez incident, it was generally agreed that the heavy reinforcement of Tang Island had taken place before the container ship was captured.

The Cambodians used these island bases to challenge all kinds of international shipping throughout last month. But it now appears they were really worried about the Vietnamese when they reinforced their island garrisons.

The mainland skirmishing appears unrelated to the dispute over the islands and may merely reflect the traditional enmity between Cambodians and Vietnamese whatever the political coloration of their leadership.

In addition, there is the fact that the new, intensely xenophobic regime in Phnom Penh about a month ago emphasized its deep distrust of any foreign powers by publicly denying base rights to any outside powers. The statement, broadcast over Radio Phnom Penh, was widely interpreted as having been aimed specifically at Hanoi.

Supply Line

Until the final Communist victory in Cambodia, North Vietnamese forces based in the country provided an important supply line for the Khmer Rouge. But now, two months after the fall of Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge forces appear to be consolidating control all over Vietnamese-occupied enclaves in Cambodian territory.

Accordingly, several of the reported fights between Cambodian patrols and Vietnamese forces have taken place well inside Cambodian territory. Most of them have been reported near the Parrot's Beak salient.

There has been no apparent pattern to these clashes, which have mostly involved exchanges of small-arms fire between little troop units. According to one report, there were indications that authorities on both sides ordered their forces in the field to "cool it," but after a brief lull the skirmishes flared up again.

© Los Angeles Times.

Thai-Cambodian Clash

BANGKOK, June 13 (AP).—The Thai government today ordered naval reinforcements into disputed waters of the Gulf of Thailand after a sea battle with Cambodian naval forces in which a Cambodian boat was reported sunk and six Thai Marines were reported wounded.

Police sources here reported an hourlong duel yesterday between Thai and Cambodian gunboats after a Cambodian gunship captured a Thai fishing vessel. The sources said that another Thai fishing boat escaped under fire from the Cambodians.

The battle occurred about 200 miles southeast of Bangkok in waters claimed by both Thailand and Cambodia. Cambodian boats have captured several Thai fishing boats in the area recently. They claim that the Thai fishermen are spying for the United States.

Sihanouk Plan Reported

PEKING, June 13 (Reuters).—Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said he plans to remain in North Korea until mid-July and not return to Cambodia until the government and the economy there are more stable, according to diplomatic reports reaching here.

The Prince, nominal head of state of the new Cambodia, has been in North Korea as a guest of President Kim Il Sung since May 19.

U.S.-Soviet Flight Seen on Schedule

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., June 13 (AP).—Preparations for a July 15 launch of the joint U.S.-Russian space mission are on schedule, Chester Lee, the Apollo-Soyuz program manager for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said yesterday.

The Russians and Americans will meet in space two days after they are launched and will conduct joint experiments for two days. The astronauts will visit the Soyuz spacecraft and the cosmonauts will visit the Apollo spacecraft while traveling through space.

Hathaway Sworn In

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—Stanley Hathaway was sworn in today as Secretary of the Interior.

5 Killed by Explosion At British Coal Mine

BARNSLEY, England, June 13 (Reuters).—Five miners were killed and a sixth was injured by an explosion at the Houghton coal mine near here last night.

The explosion occurred 1,200 feet below ground. The six were the only men in the mine.

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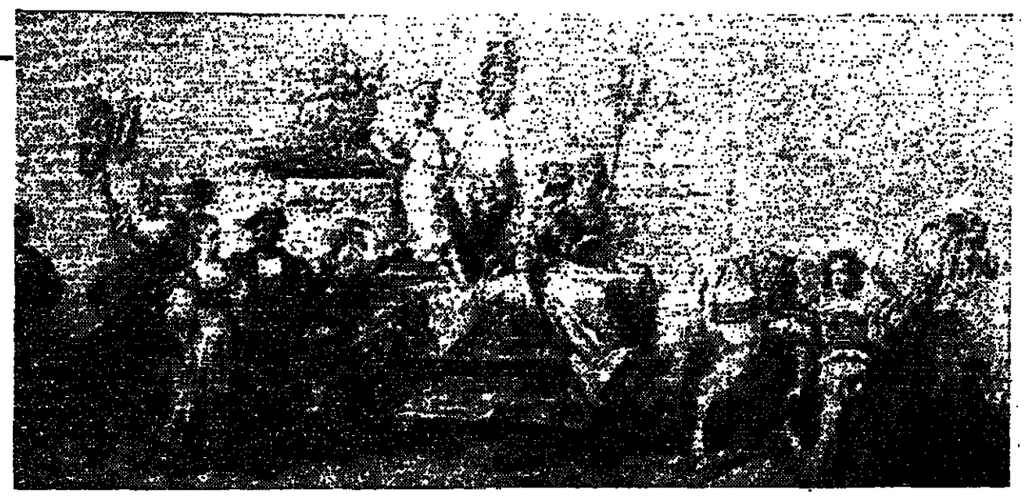
VIENNA

Makart's 'Designs And Fantasies'

By Susan Heller Anderson

VIENNA (IHT).—After nearly a century of neglect, Vienna is finally paying some attention to Hans Makart, the eccentric artist who gave his name to the glamorous decadent period from approximately 1870 to 1890.

The painter's first major show here since 1885 is installed in the newly restored Hermesvilla, summer home of Empress Elisabeth, erected in 1884 and decorated by Makart with a little help from his friends, the brothers Gustav and Ernst Klimt.



A Makart sketch for the silver wedding anniversary celebration of Franz-Josef and Elisabeth.

Entitled "Designs and Fantasies," the exposition does not try to give a representative survey of Makart's more than 700 works. The show consciously ignores the portrait part of the artist's œuvre to concentrate on the more illuminating and personal sketches and canvases of imagined historical events, sumptuous pageants and dreamed-up architecture of this fin-de-siècle artist. In these works, Makart developed grandiose motifs that reflected the dying century.

'Modern Cupids'

In 1868, after studying in Munich under the German historical painter Karl von Piloty, the 28-year-old Makart rose quickly to fame with his "Modern Cupids," a far cry from the pudgy, sexless, winged creatures that the public was accustomed to. This painting, with its gilt background and massed, tendrilled foliage that was to become the principal design motif of art nouveau 30 years later, shows Makart shaking off the Italian influence of Titian.

This first public success led immediately to an introduction to the court of Emperor Franz Josef I. A patron of the arts under whose reign the Ringstrasse and its impressive buildings were constructed, the Emperor gave the young artist an apartment and atelier that became a hangout for Vienna's upper-class art lovers.

The Salzburg-born painter was soon the darling of Viennese society. For his theatrical arrangements of historical scenes, Makart held costume fests in his atelier, where he dressed up his friends in outfits of his own creation and then painted them on canvas. He regarded the costuming as important as the actual painting.

An immense canvas, entitled, "Venice Pays Homage to Caterina Cornaro," brought him even greater fame. In storage since 1940, this work, with its sensuous colors and flat, two-dimensional style, is a clear precursor of Gustav Klimt's early paintings. The picture will remain permanently in the Hermesvilla after this exhibit closes.

A Scandal

Never one to avoid the public eye, Makart created a scandal with another, even larger (127 by 240 centimeters) canvas, "The *Entrance of Karl V into Antwerp.*" Ten thousand Viennese swarmed into the Künstlerhaus to admire the work, not only for its artistic qualities, but also for the nearly naked virgins in the foreground whom Makart painted with the faces of well-known Viennese society women.

The height of his popularity came when he was appointed to design the elaborate pageant celebrating the royal couple's silver wedding anniversary. A large part of the exposition is devoted to Makart's sketches and the original costumes created for this lavish jubilee, in which 40,000 people participated. In the best "Die Meistersinger" tradition, the costumes symbolized the baroque trade guilds. Makart himself, done up in a Rubens costume, rode on a white horse in the middle of the Artists' Guild in the great parade that opened the Ringstrasse.

After the jubilee, Makart rooms, Makart clothes, Makart hats, even Makart bouquets were all the rage. People clamored to have their portraits done, and Makart reveled in the new horizons that such success gave him. He designed curtains for several theaters and opera houses, and became interested in architecture and interior design. His impish sense of humor shows in the sketches for the staircase paintings for the Kunsthistorisches Museum, executed by the Klimts and Franz Matsch. They are a series of takeoffs devoted to famous artists—the Rubens lunette is painted in florid, erotic style, with Rubens cuddling a chubby nude.

Late Gothic Style

Towards the end of his life, Makart did several large canvases of buildings, architectural fantasies in the late Gothic style. They were never intended as anything other than make-believe, although he was criticized for wasting his time on them. Included in the show, these paintings reflect the artist's lack of ability to deal with light and shadows, and his inattention to detail. Makart saw the works as the integration of painting, sculpture and architecture.

Stimulated by the challenge to create a single artistic unit, Makart was given the chance to design the wall decorations and furniture for several rooms in the Hermesvilla. Although he died the year the building was completed, his designs were used in the Empress's bedroom and salon, the paintings executed by the Klimts.

Situated in the midst of the Lainzer Tiergarten, the Hermesvilla is done in an elegant rustic style that blends well with the woodsy surroundings. The city of Vienna has spent some 10 million schillings to restore the building, which will house the Makart exhibit until June 29, when it moves to Salzburg's Residenzgalerie from July 27 through October 15. The Tiergarten grounds are immense and you will have to walk a mile for a Makart.

Anglicans Rule Out Women as Priests

LONDON, June 13 (Reuters).—The Church of England was officially advised today not to go ahead with proposals for ordaining women priests.

The standing committee of the church's General Synod made the recommendation after it found a "lack of overwhelming support" for such a step within the church.

LONDON

'Phantom of the Opera'—On Stage

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT).—Rock performances are the modern equivalent of theatrical melodrama, just as horror movies are the cinema's attempt to satisfy the popular taste for raw emotion and spectacle, for simple flesh-creeping pleasure. Alice Cooper's stage show uses the same kind of props as the Victorian barnstormers who played "Maria Marten" with immense relish. Recently, too, there have been attempts to combine these two related modern genres. Richard O'Brien succeeded on stage with "The Rocky Horror Show," which set Frankenstein to music, and Brian de Palma failed on film with his "The Phantom of the Paradise" about a hideously disfigured rock musician.

The original inspiration for this film, Gaston Leroux's novel "The Phantom of the Opera," published in 1908, has now been adapted for the stage, for the first time, by the fine Actors Company, which has opened a new season of plays in repertory at the Wimbledon Theatre. That they fail to thrill, although they often entertain, is due precisely to their failure to emulate rock singers and horror-movie actors, to appear as though they take their work seriously, to be swaggeringly larger than life and twice as nasty, to be sensational.

The adaptation, by the play's director David Giles, is heavy with exposition and short on action. Actors are forever sitting down to fill in others on the story so far, forever saying, "Let me explain" or indulging in autobiographical reminiscence. "Time passed," says the hero Raoul who finds it necessary to go back to his early childhood to explain his love for the heroine Christine, and so it did, and does, but slowly.

Three Films

The story, filmed three times and providing Lon Chaney with one of his most memorable roles, is a variation on "Beauty and the Beast" with the freakish, masked phantom, who inhabits the cellars of the Paris Opéra, in love with the beautiful Christine, a soprano whom he makes into a star by the simple expedient of poisoning her rivals and murderously dropping the theater's huge chandelier on the audience when she is not given the star role by the management. "I created your opportunities," he tells her reproachfully when she fails to show her gratitude by marrying him.

The hero, Raoul—played romantically enough by Keith Drinkel—as is usual in such tales is a dim and passive figure who has to be helped by a mysterious stranger (Juan Moreno, effectively odd). The interest lies in the complexities of the phantom, his elemental struggle between good and evil, between love and possession of the thing loved. The phantom is, literally, the ruler of an underworld and the work should derive its tension from the sense of this shadowy, sinister territory that threatens to disturb and disrupt the more ordered everyday existence of the Paris Opéra.

But this aspect is sadly underplayed. Mr. Giles confines most of his action to the stage of the opera house, represented by the stage of the Wimbledon Theatre, and although this enables him to have fun by having the actors address the audience as if they were talking to opera-goers, pleading with them to stay calm while they turn the searchlights on to see if the phantom is lurking in the auditorium, it fails to give the underworld the looming reality it needs.

As a result, the phantom is here a secondary character and much of the play is taken up with the problems of the management in dealing with temperamental singers and a bizarre staff. This gives the author and cast many opportunities for comedy, all of which are seized. At one moment, as about 20 people, including an angel clutching his wings, crowd into a tiny dressing room while the police try to investigate the heroine's sudden disappearance, the company appears to be parodying "A Night at the Opera" and one expects the Marx Brothers to enter at any moment.

Some of the comedy is funny, notably Jonathan Adams and Neil Stacy's double act as the incompetent opera managers, Sheila Reid as an aging soprano and Sheila Burrell as a nutty usherette. But some of the comedy is unintentional. Members of the cast mime badly to records in their operatic moments, moving stage right as their voices remain a muffled noise from stage left. And all of it dissipates the play's intention—what Edward Petherbridge, as the suave phantom, described as "a pleasurable thrill."

The big moments are muffed. The chandelier crashing onto the audience passes almost unnoticed. And there is no frisson when the phantom is unmasked—from halfway back in the stalls he looked quite handsome if a little gray around the temples.

* * *

That rock can be an effective vehicle for melodramatic sentimentality is emphasized by a new production of "Godspell" at the Phoenix Theatre. John-Michael Tebelak's retelling of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with music and lyrics by Stephen Schwartz, is a soft-centered work, the last gasp of the flower-power hippie sensibility.

But it has much charm, even though it overworks it. It is often funny, in a deliberately childish way, and indeed is a show that children respond to with great enthusiasm. It is well performed by a young and skilled company and director James Gill has cleverly updated the musical's comedy.

Roderick Cook's "Oh Coward!" at the Criterion is yet another show that runs through some of Noel Coward's songs. It is a sort of cowardly "Cowardy Custard," a revue too frightened to venture off well-trodden paths. Its effect is to devalue Sir Noel's talent and achievements. It emphasizes his trivial, snobbish, camp and bitchy qualities. At times, it is difficult to tell where one song ends and another begins, although Mr. Cook, one of the revue's three performers, signals his desire for applause by simpering. Nor does the show much helped by Geraldine McEwan, whose talents, to have been cruelly misused of late. Miss McEwan sings badly; when she tries for a high note, her voice has the tonal quality of a coin being scratched on a sheet of glass.

"Hair," the first and best of rock musicals, has returned to the West End for the third time, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Harold Pinter's "No Man's Land," with John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson, is to transfer from the Old Vic to Wyndham's Theatre for a limited season. The National Theatre production opens there on July 15 for a limited season, and the booking office will be open from June 1.

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The Galleries in Paris, Bern, London

Paris

Phillips, Galerie Bama, 80 e du Bac, Paris 7, to June 28.

ere is something eminently c and sensitive about Tom ips's small scale works which luminated poems of chance. the past seven years he has working over the pages of ictorian novel, blotting out of the words with color, and others together to create es of verbal and visual ht. The latent wit resides in in the strange relationship een the original, sentimental and the crisp little Weber-word sequences he choses to rve. There is, indeed, a sug-on of music too, direct in works, indirect in most, h shows Phillips's work to many unusual ramifications.

* * *

n, Galerie Simone Badinier, Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to ne 27.

sen is both a painter and a tor, and his form is distinc-in both media. As a painter es a colorful, thickly textur-ilom to create compositions are frontal and centered like con or a Rouault painting. result is not serene but ely ominous. His sculpture ests a certain admiration for ometti and for archaic ture, but though he speaks same language as they do, tone once more is personal.

* * *

Klinger, Galerie Hardy,. 27 e Guénégaud, Paris 6, to June

x Klinger (1857-1920) is us for his engravings devot-the story of a glove. In the picture one sees a woman g away while a man leans ard to pick up the glove she ropped. Their curious posture plained by the fact that they on roller skates. In the last re the delicate fetish is ed away by a pterodactyl that crashing out of a window pleading arms reach out it. Compared to that, most he other works on display are surprisingly academic sentimental. Still, almost where, there is a little hint rkness, a note of the anguish is so eloquently expressed in love sequence.

* * *

o Biasi, Galerie de Belle-sse, 9 Rue de Bellechasse, is 7, to June 30.

si's theme is that of the uction of environment, de-ation, desertification. His ings use the well articulat-ntax of the poster and of city to make his objective . Elegant, eloquent, with no idual content beyond the festations of the artist's in-ual intelligence in presenting nessage.

* * *

et de Monvel, Galerie du xembourg, 98 Rue Saint-De-, Paris 1, to June 30.

intet de Monvel (1881-1949) ted polo players of adenoidal uction, elegant people. Arab en wrapped up in their es, all white on a white nd, like parcels by Christo, the huge, empty, rather atening vistas of downtown hattan. The latter have a iently modern look because the torealists have made their earance and reflect the glow ashion on Boutet de Monvel's well structured compositions.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Bern

ler Kurt Wiemken, Galerie hindler, 38 Marktgasse, Bern, til June 28.

is retrospective offers pses into Wiemken's partic-"realism," poetic at times, bre or surreal at others, but ys personal and complex. In 1930s, his expression reached zenith. Consciousness was rialized as a sort of land-e, several layers of it full of pected imaginative detail—masts, flowers, boats—inter-ed between night and day, sea land. Among early and late ings and watercolors, oils like st Ship" and "Sea Ground" especially haunting; but the gouache "La Suite," split circus scene, sea and shore s is one of the most vivid mples of the tormented but al spirit of this unusual ter who died at 33 in 1940.

* * *

e Andre, Sculptures 1958-74, nsthalle, Helvetiaplatz, Bern, til June 18.

is American's sculpture might thought of as monumental un-atement. His earlier work ates a certain direction to-s sparsity, but in the last years, Andre's use of copper aches upon space in the minimal way possible. Clus-of modular objects somehow ence all that is around them. e's wafer-thin "sculptures" neither decorative nor severe.

* * *

i Lischetti, Berner Galerie, Kramgasse, Bern, until June

schetti paints, draws and

ARTCURIAL
Musicroom
Wassily Kandinsky



"New York" (circa 1930) by Bernard Boutet de Monvel, among works on view at Galerie du Luxembourg, Paris.

makes conceptual statements and environments with abandon—although he is not always as merrily unself-conscious as he would like you to believe. His paintings are at their most serious when seemingly most devil-may-care. An environment called "Holy Room" is priceless: Here a lone, brightly lit painting is roped off, with seven folding chairs in front of it ready to seat earnest viewers.

* * *

David Trowbridge, Galerie Krebs, 43 Münstergasse, Bern, until July 5.

Wide strokes or swirls of paint flow onto planes of plexiglass in all-over patterns. The transparent surfaces on which these repeats occur are hung a little bit away from the wall so that each group of paint action exists by itself and also throws a subtle shadow. Trowbridge, who lives in California, studied the use of plexiglass with Gastini in Turin. Although the material makes a fresh use of light, it is dangerous, because in its tidy and pleasing effects, it is too close to modern décor.

* * *

Ivor Abrahams, Aktionsgalerie, 16 Münstergasse, Bern, until June 18.

Abrahams who is English, "flocks" his drawings, prints and reliefs of trimmed trees, parkland and graveyard urns with a peculiar spray of cloth particles. So blooms of sour greens, like artificial mildew or moss, lend a slightly hallucinatory quality to the work.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

London

Pierre Prins 1855-1913, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond St., London, W1, to June 20.

Pierre Prins, intimate friend of Manet, and in no way his inferior as a pastellist, suffered a long obscurity, caused by his insistence that his studio should be locked with all its contents for 30 years after his death. The first posthumous exhibition took place in mid-war Paris in 1942; it is only in the past decade that he has once more come into his own, with some of his best pastels now in the Louvre. This well-catalogued exhibition is in the nature of a belated homage.

* * *

Animalier Sculpture for the Collector, Sladmore Gallery, 32 Bruton Place, London, W1, to June 28.

This small show of fine animal bronzes ranges from Barye (1796-1875) to Righetti (1875-1958); and also includes work by Isidore Bonheur, the masterly Rembrandt Bugatti, Fremiet, Pratin, P.J. Mene and Jules Moigniez.

* * *

English 18th-Century Paintings, 13 Old Bond St., London, W1, to June 27.

Of the 21 paintings in this fine exhibition, 12 are portraits—for the 18th century was the great age of English portraiture. Romney is especially well represented, with four canvases. Also in the show is a portrait of his niece Lucy Meredith by Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sir William Beechey's portrait of Mary Windham. In addition, there is a superb conversation piece by Arthur Devis, some fine Italian landscapes by English neo-classicists, and a brilliant horse portrait by John Ferneley, once in the collection of Sir Shane Leslie.

* * *

Aspects of Jewish Art in England 1900-1950, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb St., London, SW1, to June 21.

An exhibition like this one shows how much the course of contemporary English painting owes to Jews. Works by Bomberg and Brodsky, Epstein and Josef Herman, Mark Gertler, Jacob Kramer, Meninsky, and Edward Wolfe, among those by others, make an impressive show.

* * *

Dada Judy Chicago, JPL Fine Arts, 29 Grafton St., London, W1, to June 30.

Patricia Frischer and Christian Neffe, art directors of this gallery, have combined their considerable talents to gather a properly representative selection of the best of dada. The show includes Schwitters, Arp, Ray, Duchamp, Izara and many, many more. A bonus is the suite of six Chicago drawings, "Compressed Women Who Yearned to be Butterflies."

* * *

Carole Steyn, Drian Galleries, 5/7 Porchester Place, London, W2.

These new clay reliefs are produced to accord with what the artist terms the "liquid life principle." Terminology is of minor importance, however, for many of these organic forms have great beauty and presence, which render verbiage unnecessary.

* * *

Fernando Montes, Madden Galleries, 77 Duke St., Grosvenor Square, London, W1, to June 25.

Montes, a Bolivian who has long lived in London, takes as his theme the peasants of the Alto Piano, painting them in the colors of the llama, and the vicuna. Noble in their simplicity his works vividly evoke a timeless way of life.

* * *

Lord Methuen R.A. (1886-1974), Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, St. John's Wood, London, NW8, to June 28.

The earliest work in this memorial retrospective is a drawing made by Paul Methuen in South Africa in 1911; the latest a large oil of magnolias which he completed in 1973, only a few weeks before he died in his 88th year. They show him to have been a more consistent and more significant artist than one would have suspected from his appearances in the Royal Academy summer shows.

* * *

Ancient Chinese Bronzes, Eskenazi, Forglove House, 166, Piccadilly, London, W1, to July 12.

This whole exhibition comprises 10 pieces—five from the Stoclet collection in Brussels and five from the Wessen collection in Stockholm. The most beautiful, to my view, in this collection of masterpieces, is a four-legged food vessel (fang-ting) of the 11th century B.C., which has the color and appearance of a rare and beautiful plant.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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ART MARKET

Stars Get Lost in the Crowd at London Antique Fair

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—The 34th Antiques Fair opened this week at Grosvenor House, offering "£26 million of antiques and works of art," as official releases put it. While several outstanding works are displayed, it is hard to imagine a more traditional or conventional fair.

A work of art stops being an "antique" after 1830, a sacrosanct date for which no art historian appears to have a satisfactory explanation. The organizing committee has unbent enough to admit that art did continue after that date and a separate section called "100 Years of the Arts" has been set up in the ballroom. It is physically isolated from the fair itself, which is gloriously spread out in the Great Room, a distinction that is not just symbolical.

The fair comes dangerously close to looking like a clearance sale. There is a large selection of good English furniture. Characteristically, some of the more attractive pieces are to be seen on the stands of provincial dealers. There is a charming three-drawer walnut sidetable and a lovely 18th-century mahogany breakfront bookcase at H.W. Keil's and Phillips of Hitchin. The Manor House, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, displays an exquisite set of walnut chairs made about 1730.

But there is so much furniture!

Silver

Some remarkable specimens of silver are here too. How of Edinburgh offers an Elizabethan salt cellar (1599) which has no parallel at the Victoria and Albert Museum, the best museum in the world for English silver. S.S. Phillips has an extraordinary stand with such unique sets as a complete toilet service in silver gilt made at Augsburg in 1751-1753 and the medicine chest of Karl August, Margrave of Brandenburg. These splendors notwithstanding, the eye tires, looking at row after row of silver jugs, goblets, plates. The masterpieces do not stand out enough to make up for the monotony.

This feeling of tedium is further increased by the display of pictures. Never have I seen so many vases filled with flowers, or second-rate Dutch landscapes so dear to the English heart. This accumulation is unfair to the better works.

Richard Green displays a picture called "The Music Party" by David Teniers the younger (1610-1690) which can be called a museum piece. Even more remarkable to my mind is a canvas representing the Cholmondeley children posing in an Italianate palace. It is one of the best family portraits by Arthur Devis (1711-1787) I have seen and has that peculiar blend of artful naïveté and sophistication that characterizes mid 18th-century family portraits at their best.

Very fine, too, is a vase filled with roses, tulips and other flowers by Jacob van Walscapelle (1644-1727). It has the transparent quality typical of Flemish and Dutch still lifes at their best However, because these pictures reflect so exactly traditional tastes in England and are surrounded by masses of other Dutch scenes or Flemish still lifes, one has to make a visual effort to sort them out. At Forst and Reed's stand, one hardly notices a charming late 16th-century landscape said to be by Abraham Govaerts (1589-1626) or an impressive portrait by Cornelius Janssens better known as Johnson.

The Far East

Perhaps the fair comes out best in Far Eastern art. Spink and Sons displays a superb jade horse of the Ming period (14th-17th century) and an exceptionally good carved lacquer bowl of the 18th century. John Spark has a magnificent almond green jar of the 7th century and a no less impressive ritual vase of early Chou—about 1100-1000 B.C. Both Bluett and Sons and Sydney Moss are strong on Chinese porcelain. But in spite of the splendor it is difficult to resist the feeling of déjà vu.

As for the attempt at broadening the scope of the fair by including works executed in the years 1830-1930, it can hardly be called a success. Too many of the works are like the junk one used to buy at country sales or pick up on Portobello Road for a few pounds. A drawing in pen and ink by Edward Coley Burne-Jones and a few other good items hardly make up for such lots as "Salammbo With Matho," a tinted gilt bronze group. Obviously the organizers must become more alive to the distinction between "curios" or "bibelots" as they are called in France and original works of art. Mixing the two categories helps neither the curios, which are made to look even shoddier, nor the more ambitious pieces that one is somewhat pained to find in such bad company. Somehow a portrait by Bonnard does not mix well with a "Lion and Lioness Stalking Zebra" by Wilhelm Kuhnert. And when it comes to art déco, I am afraid English dealers have yet a lot to learn from their French colleagues.

Perhaps the most striking fact about the fair is that no attempt whatever has been made to give it an international character. This is somewhat ironical in a country where collectors have been for the last 200 years the most open-minded in the world, taking an interest in the most diverse fields. Although the stands are full of objects that are not English, they have been made to look like the accessories of some English decoration.

The rarities have not really been played up. One can easily overlook an object of historical interest such as the powder horn of Colonel Joseph Frye inscribed with the date 1756, and a map of the forest down the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, including Fort William Henry. From there Frye escaped from Montcalm's Indians in 1757, an exploit that inspired James Fenimore Cooper to write "The Last of the Mohicans" in 1826. These pieces, put up by the Parker Gallery, could have been the nucleus of a display of considerable interest.

Since 1973, prices have gone down by a third at auction. But dealers' prices at the fair are as high as ever—in fact higher. The Augsburg toilet set displayed by S.J. Phillips is priced at £45,000. £13,000 over what it fetched at auction.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, June 13 (IHT). —This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"Love and Death" is Woody Allen's "grandest work" in Vincent Canby's opinion, his "War and Peace." "It looks terrific," adds Canby, and was "filmed on locations where it all did not happen." Woody Allen is Boris Grushenko, "the most reluctant Russian patriot ever to take up an arm against Napoleon," and Diane Keaton, "a wickedly funny comedienne," is his wife Sonia. The archetypal Allen comic character has never been so well utilized as in this film, which also suggests the parodies the comedian writes for the New Yorker magazine. There are many "slapstick moments to treasure."

ARTS AGENDA

Pilobolus Dance Theater, a six-member troupe formed in 1971 by Dartmouth College students, is at the Espace Pierre Cardin until June 18 in the course of a European tour that also will take the group to the "Danza 75" festival in Venice later this month.

* * *

"The Sleeping Beauty," in the Paris Opéra's version by Alicia Alonso adapted by Jean Sarelli, and in a special decor and scenic construction by Maurice Le Nestour, will be given in the Cour Carrée of the Louvre from June 16 to July 26, Sundays excepted. The opening cast includes Noella Pontois, Jean-Pierre Franchetti, Georges Piletta (Carabosse) and Niels Kehlet (Bluebird), while later performances will have Wilfride Piollet, Ghislaine Thesmar and Florence Clerc in the title part and Cyril Atanassoff, Michael Denard and Patrice Bart as the Prince. The temporary stage will have the same dimension and rake as that of the Opéra, and there will be seating for 6,500.

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1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
75¾	46½	AbbLab 1.44	17	87	72¾	71½	72¼	
45¾	23¼	ACF In 2.60	9	16	43⅛	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
10½	7¼	AdmEx .77e		26	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅝	3¼	Adddressog	76	339	7⅝	7	7⅝	
8	7¼	Advinv .29e		54	9	8⅞	9	
28⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	12	541	27⅝	26⅞	27	
42	31	AetnaLf pf 2		16	43	42	43	+ 1¼
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	7	1	5½	5½	5½	
12	6⅞	Ahmens .28	7	35	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Aileen Inc	8	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
78⅜	44¾	AirPrd .20b	18	70	71⅞	70⅝	71⅜	+ ¾
21¼	10½	Aircolnc .90	5	46	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	
2⅝	1	AJ Industris		107	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17¼	10¾	Akzona 1.20	14	61	15⅛	14¾	15¼	
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	7	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅝
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	11	23	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅞	Albanyin .60	6	4	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅞	AlbertoC .36	17	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
18¾	12¼	Alberlsn .60	9	44	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	6	332	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	35	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	26	19	26¾	26	26¼	
5⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	10	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6⅝	3	Allison Mfg	16	29	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	10	58	10¼	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	20⅝	AlgLud 1.80	3	36	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ¼
36⅞	31½	AlgLud pf 3		3	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
18½	12⅝	AllgPw 1.32	9	31	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	AllenGrp .40	9	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	193	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	27	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
15⅞	12½	AlldProd 1	5	9	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
34½	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	7	44	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅞	Alld Supmkt		21	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	43	10½	10⅛	10½	
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅜	Alpha Pl .72	5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	9	488	42⅛	41¼	42⅛	+ ⅝
46⅞	26¾	AmalgSug 3	2	21	34¼	33¼	34¼	+ 1
59¼	28⅞	Amax 1.75	9	973	53½	52⅞	53	— ⅝
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		2	129	128	129	— ⅝
13¾	6	AMBAC .60	6	65	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
5⅞	3	Amcord .24	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
23⅞	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	194	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		33	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	7⅝	AAirFilt .44	11	99	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	22	666	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
11	3⅛	A Baker .20		6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
41	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	104	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
27	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	9	171	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
24½	18	A Can 2.20a	6	84	21¾	21	21	— ⅝
23¼	18¾	A Can pfl 75		10	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¼	13¼	A Chain 1.20	6	7	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	382	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ¼
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	13	43	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2¾	AmDualVl		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
19¾	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	824	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11¾	3⅞	AFamily .24	8	63	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅝
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	24	16	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		41	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	
17¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		25	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	101	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		69	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	6	14	14	14	— ⅛
42¾	27¾	A Home .88	28	592	41⅞	40⅝	41	+ ¾
191½	128	A Home pf 2		2	185	185	185	
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	25	197	33½	33	33⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		90	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	A Medici .12	8	61	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	1¾	A Medicorp	6	198	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Am Motors		337	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	33	ANatG 2.54b	7	120	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Am Seating	15	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅝	AmShip .68b	706	19	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅝
14½	8⅛	AmStand .30	6	151	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
54¾	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		1	54	54	54	
9⅝	6	AmSterll .28	12	53	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
39¼	24⅝	AmStrs 2.40	7	27	38	36⅝	37⅞	+ 1½
52	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	9	878	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
55⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		73	54⅛	54	54	
46	37¾	ATT pfA3.64		26	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	AWatWk .64	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	11	AW prf 1.25		z50	13	13	13	+ ½
16½	14	AW 4 1pf 1.43		z230	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	10	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
18	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	31	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	112	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	36	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	23¼	AMP Inc .37	33	227	37½	36⅞	37¼	
11⅛	6⅝	Amoco .40a	4	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	7	83	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	Amrep Corp	5	58	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	36	27⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	7¾	Amstr pf.68		3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
66⅛	39¾	Amsted 3.60	6	105	63	60	62¾	— 1
7⅝	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	80	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	Anacond .60	5	138	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
21	14	AnchrH 1.20	8	18	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
32¼	20⅛	AnderClay 1	7	15	31	30¾	31	+ ½
7½	4⅛	Angelica .12	8	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	13¾	AnsulCo .62t	5	46	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ¾
12⅞	9⅛	Apache .50	7	15	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	5	37	11¾	11½	11⅝	
3⅝	11-16	Apeco Corp		87	3	2⅞	3	
25⅛	9⅛	APL Cp 1.20	7	38	24⅛	23	24	+ 1
20⅛	9	APL pfC1.06		6	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ 1
7¾	7⅛	Appld Mag		62	3⅛	2⅞	3	
91	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	16	106	90¼	89⅛	89⅞	— ¼
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32⅝	16½	ArchrD .25b	16	84	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	— ½
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr		22	3	2⅞	3	
4⅝	2¼	Aristar		50	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
15⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	487	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅝
6⅞	4⅝	ArBest .22p		37	6	5⅞	6	
28⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	43	27⅝	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		42	2⅝	2½	2½	
7	5¼	Armada Cp	6	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	49	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		4	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z100	49	47	49	+ ½
27⅛	20¾	ArmstCk .80	22	61	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10½	Armst Rub	11	16	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	23	80	6	5⅞	6	
41⅝	35⅝	ASA Ltd .80		335	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— 1
19⅝	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	5	214	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
22⅝	16⅛	AshlOil 1.50	5	60	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	11	162	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
22⅝	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	7	9	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	28	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.60e		5	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
89½	42½	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	18	18⅝	17¾	18	— ⅝
65¼	53¼	ACE pf6.87		1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
102¼	75½	AtlRich 2.50	18	356	101⅛	99⅛	101	+ 1
171	129	AtlRch pf 3		11	171	169	171	+ 2½
67⅝	52	AtlRc pf2.80		208	67⅛	66	67½	+ ¼
3½	1⅝	Atlas Corp		51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	6	45	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ½
61½	27¼	AutDat .20e	32	27	58	57¼	58	+ ¼
4⅞	1¾	Autom Ind	6	40	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	2⅝	Avco Corp		62	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Avco Cp wt		14	1	1	1	
21⅝	9¾	AvcoCp pf		6	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	29⅝	AveryPd .38	21	216	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ½
9⅝	5⅞	Avis Inc	10	65	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	4	191	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
47¼	37⅞	AvonPd 1.48	23	534	44	43	44	+ ⅝
24⅝	12⅛	Aztec OilGs	16	37	22	21	22	+ ⅝

B

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25	19⅝	BabckW .80	8	165	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	3	Bache .15e	11	17	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
10	4⅛	Bakerin .20	9	41	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
52	32	BakerOil .42	21	156	49⅛	48⅛	48⅞	— ⅛
11	6⅝	BaldDH .48	6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19	11¾	Ball Cp .60	8	9	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	BalGE 1.96	6	49	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
53½	45⅞	Balt pfB4.50		z90	48⅛	45¾	48⅛	— ⅝
18⅞	17⅝	BanCal 1.34	9	10	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	25⅝	Bandag Inc	25	131	35¼	34¼	35¼	+ ⅝
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		64	4	3¾	4	— ⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		1	11	11	11	— ⅛
31⅝	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	24	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Bk of Va .98	5	22	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	268	36⅝	34⅞	36	+ ⅞
28½	19⅝	BarbOil 1.40		13	28⅞	27⅛	28⅝	+ ⅝
18⅞	11⅞	BardCR .20	16	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Basicinc .60	5	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	
31⅝	16⅝	BatesMf .20	3	169	25⅞	25⅜	26⅛	+ ⅝
36⅞	21⅝	BauschL .60	16	775	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅞
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	36	723	48⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅝
13	14½	BaySfG 1.80	5	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Bearing .32	17	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	BeatFds .72	14	164	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
38⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .30	15	27	37½	35⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	28	BectDick .40	13	140	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	BeechA .70	6	53	12	11⅝	12	
37	15	Beker .28	5	242	24⅛	21	21	— 1
22	11⅛	BelcoP .30e	3	55	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
16⅛	12¾	Belden 1.20	6	3	16	15¼	15	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	7	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
19	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	60	17⅛	16½	16⅞	— ⅝
19	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	5	14¾	14½	14½	
39	21¾	Bendix 1.80	6	156	37¼	36⅛	37	+ ⅞
58	36	Bendix pf 3		13	56	55⅞	55	— ¼
20⅝	14⅝	BenflCp 1.25	6	149	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		1	51⅛	51	51	
27½	21½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z30	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3	BenfStd Mtg		1	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1⅝	BengtB .07e	6	29	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		40	3	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	10	10	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
40¼	24⅛	BethStl 2a	4	275	34	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
56½	35¼	BigThre .48	22	202	58	56¼	57	+ ⅛
35¼	20⅝	BlackDr .40	30	397	35⅝	34¼	35⅜	+ ⅝
5¼	2⅝	BlairJhn .32	21	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	3	7	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
16⅛	10¾	BlockHR .40	10	220	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
30⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	8	22	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
7⅜	1⅝	Bobble Brks		15	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
31⅞	15⅞	Boeing .80	9	418	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	10½	BoiseCas .65		141	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	6	7	18⅝	18½	18½	
26⅝	20⅛	Borden 1.30	8	152	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅛
19	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	8	35	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Bormans		7	3	3	3	
22⅛	15⅛	BosEd 2.44	8	57	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅝
10⅞	9⅛	BosE prl 7		48	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	5	253	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	36½	BriggsS 1.60	10	19	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
67⅝	45½	BristMy 1.60	17	146	65⅝	63¾	65	+ ⅝
42½	33	BristM pf 2		9	42¼	42	42	
12⅝	4½	BritPet .40e	4	76	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅛	Brkwy Gls 1	7	31	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11¾	9½	Brown Co	3	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	BwnGp 1.20	5	11	15	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	14	603	7⅞	6	7	+ ⅝
15⅞	9	Brunswk .40	8	147	14½	14¼	14½	
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7	3½	BT Mtg .90e		14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
50½	28	BucyErie 1	19	235	48⅛	46⅛	47⅞	— ⅝
10⅛	7⅞	BuddCo .40	10	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
5	4½	BudCp pf.60		2	5	5	5	
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind		4	3⅛	2¾	3¼	
8⅝	6⅝	BulovaW .29	5	21	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ½
22⅛	18½	BunkHill 1.72		7	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	BunkrRa 1.10	51	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
28¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	12	115	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.70	8	53	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅝
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		2	7	7	7	
31⅝	11⅛	Burndy .73	10	70	30⅛	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
110	61⅛	Burrghs .60	27	250	100⅝	99½	100	+ 1

C

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅜	CabCab For		14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
21	15⅛	Cabot Cp .92	10	26	17⅞	17½	17⅛	+ ⅝
5⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		7	3⅛	3	3	
6¼	2⅞	Caesars Wrl	6	15	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Financl		7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
16⅝	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	6	15½	15¼	15¼	
13⅝	7⅝	Callahn .15r	11	43	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Camm Brn		5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	26¼	CamRL .60a	19	64	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅝
32⅞	27½	CamSp 1.24	12	131	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¾	CdnPac .86e	6	92	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	22	C apClt Com	14	51	40¼	39⅝	40¼	— ⅛
28½	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	16	201	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Capit Mtg		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	26⅛	Carbor 1.70	6	29	45	44⅛	45	+ ⅝
3	2	Carling OKe		14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Carlisle .83	4	10	12	12	12	
65	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z50	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
6⅞	4⅝	CaroFrg .20	67	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	356	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
25½	24½	CarP pf2.67		9	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
24¾	15⅝	CarTec 1.80	4	24	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	41	41	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
30	28	Carr pf2.25		z50	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
12⅛	10¾	CarrGn .90e		3	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Cart Hwl .80	12	39	21	20½	20½	
41¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2		12	35½	34½	35¼	— ½
10½	6⅛	CarlWall .40	10	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
9⅛	6½	CoscNGs .92	68	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅝	13¼	CasilCk .80b	5	57	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	14	383	63	61¼	63	+ 1½
51⅛	28⅞	CBS 1.46	13	85	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		29	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
36	25⅛	Celanse 2.80	7	92	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
50¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		2	50¾	50½	50¾	
7⅝	3½	Cencoinc .20		94	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
10½	5	Centex .12	23	84	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
16¼	11¼	CenIllLt 1.60	8	43	16¼	16	16¼	
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z1350	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
13½	9⅝	CenIIPS 1.20	9	144	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
19¼	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	9	22	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
17	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	9	644	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10	ConSoya .60	10	45	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	7	37	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	6½	Centrn Data	12	60	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅝
16½	11⅛	Cerro 12.0	3	19	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
12⅛	6⅞	Cert-teed .60		14	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	30	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
18¼	10½	Champint 1	6	89	15⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		14	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	ChamSp .40	9	66	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	
34⅞	17½	ChartCo .40e	3	22	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅞	ChartrCo wt		27	6	6	6	+ ⅛
26⅛	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	18	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	5	614	35	34	35	+ ⅞
8⅝	3½	ChasT 1.73e		94	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	8	29	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
37⅝	22⅛	Chemin 1.10	5	99	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
39⅞	29½	ChmNY 2.88	5	260	37½	35⅞	37½	+ 2⅛
38	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	23	98	64⅝	64	64⅝	— ⅝
36⅝	26	Chessie 2.10	7	134	36½	36½	36¼	— ⅛
16⅞	10¼	ChiEaslI .45	5	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		45	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅝
15	10	Chi Milw pf		14	11	10¾	11	
31½	23⅛	ChiPneuT 2	8	8	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		151	5⅝	5½	5½	
13⅛	5½	ChCft cvpf		6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
9	5	ChrsCft pf		2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	33	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7⅝	Chrysler		307	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Chrysler wt		32	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		41	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
4⅛	2⅛	CI Rlt Inv		17	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	14¾	CinnGE 1.64	8	51	17⅛	16⅞	17	
100⅝	94½	CinG pf9.30		z50	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
103½	97½	CinG pf9.28		z200	100½	100⅛	100½	+ ½
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	6	22⅛	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
36½	20⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	84	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
89⅝	77½	CIT pfB5.50		4	80½	80½	80½	— 4½
39	28⅝	Citicorp .84	13	841	35⅞	34⅞	35½	+ 1
47	35¼	CitiesSv 2.40	7	100	45¼	44⅝	45¼	
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		18	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg		26	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	Cityinvst .66	14	114	9	8⅝	9	
	7-16	City Inv wt		17	3-16	13-16	13-16	+ 1-16
18½	11⅛	Cityln pf B2		18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	22¾	ClarkE 1.60	8	46	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
14¼	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
103½	65⅛	ClvCltf 2.60a	10	24	90⅝	90	90⅝	+ ⅝
28⅛	23⅝	ClvElll 2.48	8	39	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
11¼	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	200	10½	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅝
7¼	3¼	CluetPea .30		31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	CluetP pf 1		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CMI Inv Cp		45	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	CNA Finl		80	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		57	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
12	9⅛	CNA I 1.08a		74	11⅞	10⅞	11	— ⅝
1⅝	½	CNA Larw		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		6	8½	8⅛	8½	— ¼
11	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	5	615	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
20⅝	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		5	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		19	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
92½	55⅛	CocaCol 2.30	26	141	89	87	88⅞	+ 1⅞
9⅞	4⅝	CocaBalg .50	21	181	8⅞	8	8¼	+ ⅛
13½	6½	ColdwBk .36	10	6	13	12¾	13	
5	1⅝	Colco Ind		40	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
34⅛	22	ColgPal .68	17	253	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
51½	43	ColgP pf3.50		z10	45	45	45	+ 1
8½	4¼	CollinAik .40	35	8	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Collins Fd	16	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	24⅞	ColPenn .40	17	24	39⅛	39	39½	— ⅛
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	8	74	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅝
35⅞	21	Colonlnd 2	2	376	28½	27⅝	28¼	
54⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		4	51	50½	50½	
21	16¼	Colt pf1.60		1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
27	22⅝	ColGas 2.06	8	135	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
55¼	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		1	53½	53½	53½	
9¼	2⅛	Colum Pict	20	110	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ½
22	12⅜	ColuSOh 2	8	42	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
5	1¾	Colwel Mtg		7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
16⅛	5	Combd Com	8	20	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.70	14	362	53⅞	51⅝	52⅞	— ¼
27⅞	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	10	147	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅞	ComEdB wt		1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
90	78	ComE pf8.40		3	85	85	85	+ ½
79	70	ComE pf7.24		1	73	73	73	+ 1
29⅛	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		61	30⅛	29½	30	+ ½
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		4	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		8	21	20¾	21	
18⅝	16½	ComE pf1.42		3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	ComwO .22t		294	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
21	13¼	ComO pf1.72		21	21	20½	20½	+ ⅝
23⅝	9⅛	Compugrp	7	25	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ 1
6⅝	2¾	Comput Sci	21	153	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	297	38⅝	36½	38⅛	+ 3½
8⅝	3½	ConAgra		14	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	5	20	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
12½	4½	Congole .20a		27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16	10¼	ConnM 1.60	10	169	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
20⅝	10⅞	Conrac .60	8	6	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	ConEdis 1e	4	325	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
55½	41½	ConEd pf 6		3	56	55½	56	+ ½
45⅛	36½	ConEd pf 5		5	44	43½	43½	— ⅝
18¼	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	50	223	15⅞	15	15⅛	
56½	43	ConF pf4.50		5	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	ConFrgr .70	7	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	43	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
106½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z480	105¾	105	105¾	+ ⅝
17⅞	13⅝	ConsuPow 2	9	138	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
67	55	CnPw pf7.76		z350	64	64	64	
64½	55	CnPw pf7.68		z80	63	63	63	
65¼	51¾	CnPw pf7.45		z140	62	61	62	
68⅞	49	ConPow pf 8		8	67⅝	67½	67⅝	— ¼
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z140	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
6⅛	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	1	68	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅛	24	ConCan 1.80	6	150	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ContCop .80	2	59	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13	11½	CtCop pf1.25		z50	11½	11½	11½	
43	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	13	102	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
46¾	35⅞	CtlC pfA2.50		4	45¾	45⅞	45⅛	— ⅛
35	26⅞	ContlCp 2.20	6	90	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
79⅛	6⅝	ContlIP 1.37e		65	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Contll Rlty		9	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
1⅞	7-16	ConMtg .15e		305	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
70	40⅛	ContOil 2	9	603	65⅝	64¼	65⅛	— ¼
92⅝	56	ContOil pf 2		2	88¾	88¼	88¼	— 1½
13⅛	10	ContTele 1	9	275	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
22½	10⅝	Control Dat		144	21½	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅝
27	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	CookUn .13r		50	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
48¼	23⅛	Coopind 1.44	9	45	46¾	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
130	97	Coopin pfA5		3	125	125	125	— 5
9⅛	4⅝	Cooper Lab		41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	CoopTR .c0		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅛	10⅛	CopT pf1.25		4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7½	Copelnd .60	9	8	9	8⅞	9	
36⅝	17½	CoppRg .50a	8	179	35¾	34¼	35	— ⅝
30¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	3	14	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	— ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Co		26	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
55¼	29⅞	CornG 1.12a	28	79	53	52⅝	53	
25¼	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	38	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
44⅛	32⅛	CPC Intl 2	11	119	43½	43⅛	43⅝	— ⅛
52⅛	26½	Crane 1.60	4	23	46½	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅝
6	4⅛	CreditF .24	11	39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	27	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	7	CrompK .80	6	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19½	12½	CrouHin .70	7	6	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
52½	46⅝	CroHl pf3.35		5	52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
23¼	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	153	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ⅛
37⅝	24⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	7	78	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
17	7⅞	CTS Cp .50	9	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Culligan .40	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	15¼	CumEng a	6	247	20¼	18¾	19½	— 1¼
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z100	88½	88½	88½	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	14	7	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
12	9⅞	Curinc 1.08e		40	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5½	CurtisWr .20	11	118	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
28¼	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		5	25½	25½	25½	
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	7	103	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅝
21⅞	18½	Cyclop 1.40a	2	41	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ¼
31⅝	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	43	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+ ⅝

D

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅛	9⅝	Damon .20	4	340	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅝
7⅝	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	15½	DanaCp 1.36	7	215	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
28¾	12⅛	Dartind .60b	9	30	25½	25	25⅛	
21⅜	20½	Dartind pf 2		13	28⅛	28	28	— ⅝
34	8⅝	Data Genl	19	012	28⅞	25⅞	27⅝	+ 1¼
14¼	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅞	6½	DaytHud .60	10	31	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16¼	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	318	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
71½	62½	DPL pf 7.70		z20	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
12	5⅝	DeanWit .50	14	46	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
47⅛	34½	Deere 1.30	7	169	41	40	41	+ ½
11⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	180	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	20⅛	DelMon 1.30	6	38	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
41¾	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	9	185	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7½	3½	Deltona Crp		33	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	DennMfg 1	5	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19½	10	Dennys .28	12	49	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
30¼	23	Dentsply .80	17	53	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	5¾	Deseret .25	19	78	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	DeSotoln .40		46	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	x122	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		y30	82½	82½	82½	+ 1⅛
67⅛	50½	Del E pf7.45		y100	63	63	63	+ ⅞
55¼	42⅝	Del E pf5.50		x1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ½
15⅞	7⅛	Dexter .36	10	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
11	6⅝	Dial Finl .54	6	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
34¼	24⅛	DiamInt 2	7	39	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
45⅛	21⅝	DiamSh 1.60	7	391	42¼	40⅛	41⅝	— 1
52¼	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		119	47¾	47	47½	— 1
22¼	14	Dia of DI 20		68	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
10¼	6½	DickAB .40	9	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	Dictaphn .60	8	43	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
19⅛	12	Diebold .40b	9	64	14½	14	14½	
5¼	2⅝	DiGiorg .09a		20	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
112⅝	45⅛	Digital Eapt	26	342	98½	96⅝	97⅛	+ ⅞
8⅛	4⅛	Dillingm .40	6	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
37⅛	21	Dillon 1.20b	14	58	37⅛	36¾	35⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	21⅝	Disney .12b	36	284	48	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Dission .12	6	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Diversld In	17	60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1⅛	DivMtg .86a		47	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
13½	7	DrPepor .38	26	79	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
56½	41⅝	DomeM .80a	15	40	51	49⅝	50½	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	DonLuf Jen		6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
24¾	17⅛	Donnelly .56	15	86	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝
13½	6¼	DorOliv .10e	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Dorsey .10	10	2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
48½	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	5	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
92⅞	53¼	DowCh 1.40	12	661	84⅝	83⅛	84	+ ⅝
5⅛	3	DPF Inc		17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
41½	26¾	Dravo 1.80	9	2	40	40	40	— ¼
69⅛	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	10	609	65⅞	64⅝	65⅛	— ⅝
70½	40⅝	Dres pf 2.20		282	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	+ ⅝
62¾	36½	Drssr pfB 2		1	59	59	59	+ ½
17⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Dreyfus .45e	9	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	10	277	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z180	82	81	82	
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z170	72	71⅝	72	+ 1
71¼	55⅛	Duke pf6.75		1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— 1
25⅝	24	Duke pf2.69		12	25	25	25	
30¼	18⅝	DunBrad 1	19	49	28	27⅝	28	
133½	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	19	338	119¾	114½	119½	+ 2
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		4	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		1	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
17⅝	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	50	17	16⅞	16⅞	
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		z310	76	76	76	+ 1
28½	24	DuqL pf2.75		z720	27	27	27	
13⅛	5⅝	Dymoln .40	6	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛

E

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅛	8⅛	E Syst .80a	11	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
25¼	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	7	17	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
13	7¼	EascoCp .50	4	14	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
6⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin	27	244	5⅝	5	5⅛	
50¼	24	EastGasF 1	7	876	42¼	40	41¾	— 1¼
14⅛	3⅝	EastUtl 1.58	7	38	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	826	101⅛	99¼	99⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	Eaton 1.80	5	70	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	14	684	23⅛	21½	21½	— 2
27¼	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	19	128	23	22½	23	+ ¼
14½	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	9	4	12½	12½	12½	
33⅛	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	8	4	26¼	26	26	
18⅝	10	EG&G .12	18	83	17¾	17½	17½	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assoc		12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
29	11¼	EDS 2.55e	18	34	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ 1⅛
2½	1⅛	El Mem Mg	17	95	2	1⅞	2	
18¼	7⅛	Elgin Natl	23	77	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ½
7⅛	2⅝	Elixir Ind	12	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	
13¼	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	6	182	12⅛	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
33	19¼	ElraCp 1.60	7	21	32	31⅝	31¾	— ¼
40⅝	23¾	EmerEl .75	22	277	37¾	37	37¼	— ¼
50⅛	26¾	EmeryA .96	29	58	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅛
10½	8¼	Emeryln .40	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	15¾	Emhart 1.30	7	33	21½	21	21	— ⅜
4⅞	1⅝	EMI Lt .19e	11	95	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅝
13¾	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	10	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅞	EmD 5pf.50		z200	5	5	5	— ⅛
15¼	13	Empire Fnl	15	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	5	EmpGas .20	4	19	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
21	14⅞	EnglhdM .80	5	293	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅝
7	4⅞	EnnisB .32a	4	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	14½	Entex 1.20	6	84	19¼	18¾	19⅛	— ¼
24¾	8¾	Envirotech	13	66	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅝
29½	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	5	17	29½	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅝	EquilLf 1.89e	18	29	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
32⅛	24¾	Esmark 1.40	5	98	31¼	30½	30⅞	— ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Esquire .32	6	38	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Esterline .30	16	14	6⅝	6½	6½	
37½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.30	4	41	33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
49¾	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		11	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Evans Prod		247	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	10	ExCellO 1	6	67	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
20⅛	16	Exclsr 1.68a		32	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
90⅝	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	588	91⅛	89½	91⅛	+ 1½

F

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
49½	17	FairCam .80	13	726	50⅝	47⅝	50⅛	+ 2⅝
9½	4⅝	Fairlnd .20	8	59	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
12¾	8	FairmtF .60	8	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅝
6⅞	4¼	FarWst Fnl		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Farah Mfg		30	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Fedders Cp		200	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	9¼	FederalCo 1	9	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
19⅛	13⅞	FedMogul 1	10	45	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅝
19⅛	14⅞	FedNMt .80	8	198	17¾	17⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	15¾	FedPap 1.50	4	5	24¾	24½	24¾	
11	3⅝	FedSign .30	7	33	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
49¾	25⅛	FedDSt 1.16	18	193	49½	48¾	48⅞	
29¾	15⅛	FerroCp 1	7	11	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅝
14¼	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60		5	11½	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	6	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
31¼	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	7	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
12¼	7¼	FieldcrMll 1	54	50	11⅛	10¾	10⅛	— ¼
12	6⅝	FiltrolCp .60	5	10	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	FinlFed .52t	5	6	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	7	94	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
16⅝	9½	FstChar .37t	9	74	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
22⅛	16⅝	FstChic .90	7	50	20¾	20¼	20¾	
46⅞	35¼	FstInBn 1.10	14	128	44	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	12¾	FstMiss .24	3	68	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
32¼	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	46	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
24⅛	16⅞	FstNSIBn 2	6	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
20	13½	FstPa 1.32	6	39	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.4ue		18	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	28	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	FWisCp 1.76	24	9	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
39	19¾	FischM 1.10	10	25	34	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	10	FishFds .48	7	17	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	4¾	FishrSci .20	9	13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅝	7⅞	FleetEnt .24	34	138	15⅝	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅞
13½	10⅝	Fleming .70	8	38	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
13½	7⅛	Flexivn .05e	6	82	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
17⅛	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	225	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ 1⅛
56	47⅝	Flin pfA4.50		z740	53⅝	52¼	53½	+ 1¼
27	21	Flin pfB2.25		2	26	25	26	+ ¼
24⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	8	4	20	19½	19½	— ⅝
14	8⅝	FlaGas .90	5	24	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	FlaPow 1.95	7	82	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	8	152	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	2	23	23	23	
40	15	FluorCp .40	19	630	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
96	55	Fluor pfB 3		8	94½	93	94½	— ½
18⅞	10⅝	FMC .92	7	39	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32	25	FMC pf2.25		2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ½
6¼	4⅛	Fd Fair .20	7	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	5⅛	FooteCB .80	7	7	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅝	FordM 2.40	25	239	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	10⅛	ForMcK .88	5	22	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
26	19¼	FMK pf1.80		9	24	23½	23½	+ ½
16	13¾	FrDea 1.24a		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
26⅝	15⅝	FtHowP .43	14	112	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅝
29⅝	15⅝	FostWh 1.10	9	31	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
37⅝	23	Foxboro .60	14	34	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	FrnklnM .40	15	368	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅞	FreepM 1.60	5	246	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14	Fruehf 1.80	10	81	18	17¾	18	
6⅝	3⅝	Fuqua Ind	10	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛

G

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6½	2⅝	Gable Ind	4	28	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		31	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7⅝	GAF Cp .52	6	57	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13	GAF pf 1.20		5	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅝
25¼	19⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	51	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
36¼	20	Gannett .52	21	17	34	33⅝	34	— ¼
29¾	17¾	GardDen .76	15	122	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
13	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19¾	11⅛	Garlock .88	6	3	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Galeway In		25	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	GCA Corp	10	36	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
10¼	5⅝	Gemini Cap		3	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
13⅞	11	Geminiln 1a		25	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅝
10½	7⅞	GnAinv .24e		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	31⅝	GnAOil .80b	9	26	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	GATran 1.80	7	138	31⅛	31	31	— ⅝
46	36⅝	GATn pf2.50		5	41⅛	41	41	— ⅝
11⅛	7⅞	GenBanc .80	5	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	GnCable .72	6	50	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	
14¼	10⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	7½	G Cinma .44	9	24	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	5	216	5⅝	4⅞	5½	+ ⅝
65½	19	Gen Dynam	9	441	51⅝	50⅛	51¾	+ ⅛
47½	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	15	553	46	44⅞	46	+ 1
25¼	18⅛	GnFood 1.40	13	141	25½	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	GnGth 1.38e	18	13	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅝	GenHost .40	1	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	Gen Instru	9	288	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Gnlnstr pf 3		4	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	GenMed .20	11	122	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	
50⅝	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	14	52	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ½
48⅝	31⅝	GnMot 2.90e	14	1517	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+ ⅝
68⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		6	65¾	65	65	— ⅝
51¾	45⅛	GMot pf3.75		2	48¼	48⅛	48¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	GnPort .20p		66	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	7	153	15⅝	15⅛	15¾	
11⅛	5⅝	G Relr .30e	3	12	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
40⅞	23⅛	GnSignal .76	13	43	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	16	5⅝	4⅞	5	
24½	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	12	518	24¼	23¾	23¾	
32⅝	25⅝	GTIEI pf2.50		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
16	13	GTFI pf1.30		z350	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
15¼	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	4	45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
5½	2⅞	Genesco Inc		305	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	25	16	39⅝	39	39⅝	— ¼
47⅛	25⅝	GaPac .80b	16	153	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
67½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z150	66½	66½	66½	+ 1⅛
67½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z30	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
21	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	10	47	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ¾
193½	127½	GettyO 1.50e	14	93	191⅝	184⅝	191	+ 6½
18	14⅝	GetlO pf1.20		6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10	GianPCem 1	9	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	GibrFin .58t	6	33	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
7⅝	3	GiddLw .30e	4	35	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
13⅞	8	GlfdHill .52	5	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	21¾	Gillette 1.50	15	184	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅝
8½	4⅛	Ginos Inc	9	73	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	Gleason Wk		3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¼	Global Mar	12	74	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅝	10¼	GlobeUn 1	5	8	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
20¼	13¾	Goodrh 1.12	3	64	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
19½	12¾	Goodyr 1.10	8	324	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6½	GorJwlA .32	6	50	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
25⅝	16	Gouldin 1.20	6	37	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
19¾	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		11	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
29⅝	22⅛	Grace 1.60	6	151	27¼	26¾	26⅝	— ⅝
15⅞	7⅝	GrandUn .80	10	24	15⅝	15½	15½	
92¼	13¼	Granitv 1.50	4	8	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Grant WT		103	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	GrayDrg .50	5	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12¼	7⅛	GtAllPac		40	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅛	GtNoir 1.10e	15	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
39½	26⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	26	36	35½	36	+ ½
19	14⅛	GtWnFin .44	9	137	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
25½	20⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	1	10	24	23⅝	24	
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	7	10	19⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
27⅛	22¼	GrGt pf1.76		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
14⅝	10½	Greyhd 1.04	11	235	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		77	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20	10	Grumm .60	6	123	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅝
12	8⅛	Guarin .10e	10	16	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Guard Mtg		55	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6¼	GlfLfHld .05	7	143	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
7	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		7	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅛	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	1093	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
25⅝	17⅝	GlfRes .75e	4	878	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— 1
40⅝	17	GlfR pfA 20		7	34½	33½	33½	— 1¼
31¼	15⅛	GlfR pfB1.30		23	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— 1⅛
13⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	6	497	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅝
56	51	GlfSU pf5.08		z50	55	55	55	
53½	47½	GlfSU pf4.40		z20	47	47	47	— 1
37½	23½	GlfWin 1.10	5	62	36¼	36	36¼	
5⅝	3⅝	GlfWind wt		61	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
65	45	GlfW pf 3.87		6	63	62½	62½	
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	13	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
29¾	20½	Hack W 2.48	12	2	28	28	28	+ ¼
19	10½	HallFB .50	15	75	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	HallPrt .80a	7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
174½	115	Hallibtn 1.32	20	194	171	165	171	+ 5½
17½	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	3	23	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Hammond	7	31	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅝	Handlmn .40	18	34	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
11	6⅝	HanesCo .60		26	9¼	8⅞	9	
47⅝	24½	Hanna 1.35	13	4	42½	42½	42½	
29¼	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	9	21	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
6½	3	Hardees	13	33	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
51	25⅛	Harnisf 2.10	6	84	49⅝	47⅝	48	— 1¼
32½	26¾	Harnisf wi		15	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
16⅛	8	Harrahs .22	9	7	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
25⅝	14½	Harris 1.20		24	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ¼
16⅞	10	Harsco 1.0	4	33	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	5⅛	HartSMx .40	7	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	6⅛	HarteHk .20	9	50	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅝
17⅛	14⅛	HattSe 1.44a		2	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
24¼	16⅝	HawllEl 1.88	8	16	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	
11⅝	7⅛	HayesAlb 1	6	7	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
4⅞	2⅝	Hazeltine		8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Hecks .12	8	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
22	13½	HeclaM .37t	19	47	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
13⅝	6⅝	Heilem .48a	10	38	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
57	38½	HeinzH 1.88	12	27	50½	50	50⅛	+ ⅝
7⅝	2⅛	Helene Curt	8	49	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31½	23	Hellerint .84	12	34	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅝
38	26	HelmrhP .30	9	24	36	35½	35⅝	— ½
7⅝	6	Hemlnc .85e		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	21⅛	Hercules .88	18	373	31	27⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
20⅞	10⅝	HershFd .80	10	22	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ½
28⅝	25¾	Hestn pf1.60		6	27½	27¼	27¼	
45	20½	Heubln 1.10	15	634	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
119¾	56⅝	HewltPk .20	33	318	111⅛	109	110¼	+ ⅝
8	3½	High Voltg	14	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	12¾	Hillenbd .68	9	9	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	12	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
22¼	11½	Hobart .80	14	1	22	22	22	— ¼
15⅝	8⅛	HoernW .72	6	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15¼	5⅝	Holiday .35	10	775	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
23	11⅝	HlidyA 1.70t		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
33⅝	22⅝	HollySup 3a	1	57	27⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ 1
52⅝	34½	Homestk 1a	18	147	52⅝	52	52⅝	— ⅝
40⅛	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	462	37⅝	36⅝	37½	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	HoovBll 1.28	8	12	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Horizon Cp	6	362	3⅛	2½	3	+ ⅛
18	7⅛	HospAff .60t	10	11	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
26¾	8⅝	HospCpA .20	12	63	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝
10⅛	5⅝	Hostintl .36	6	77	8½	8	8⅛	
10	7⅝	Houdail .80a	5	20	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	HougMif .60	7	41	13⅛	13	13	
11⅛	3¾	HouFab .20e	13	96	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
18½	11⅝	HouseFin 1	7	436	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	25½	HouF pf2.50		29	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	
26⅝	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	9	83	24	23¾	23⅝	— ⅝
53½	29⅛	HousNGas 1	14	140	50½	49¼	50½	+ 1¼
14½	4½	HowJohn .24	13	1109	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ½
14⅞	10⅝	Howmet 1	6	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9	31	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
94⅝	61⅝	Hughs Tl .50	19	82	91½	90	91¼	+ 1⅝
12⅝	4⅝	Human	8	64	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
17¾	11¼	HuntCh .24	20	161	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	7	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14½	Huyck .40	14	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅝
7⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	4	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	

I

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15⅝	10¾	ICInds 1.30	5	70	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
73	62	ICInds pf 6		3	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
35⅝	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		17	34	33½	34	+ ⅝
4⅞	1⅝	ICN Pharm		170	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	IdahoP 1.96	8	25	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	
18¾	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	38	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
6⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	146	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	4⅛	IDS Rl 3.23a		31	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
25½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	168	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	22	IlPow pf2.13		z30	23½	23½	23½	— 1
27⅝	17	IllToolW .30	15	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
11⅝	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	96	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	28⅛	INA Cp 2.10	11	117	38	37⅝	38	+ ½
18⅝	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		29	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Income Cap		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13	IndplPL 1.82	9	49	18½	18½	18½	
15⅝	10	IndlNat 1.30	19	2	14⅛	14¼	14¼	+ ⅝
8	5½	Inexco Oil		250	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
84⅝	61½	IngerR 2.48	13	297	80⅛	79	79½	— 1
51½	38	IngR pf2.35		182	49⅝	49	49	— 1⅝
35½	21⅝	InlCon 1.40a	5	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
44¾	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	49	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Inmont .40	5	89	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13	10½	Insil pfA1.25		10	12½	12½	12½	
40½	27⅛	InspirCop 2	15	5	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅛	Integon .28	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅝	Interco 1.46	8	18	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Intrcntl Div	6	118	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	26	32	31½	32	+ ⅝
227⅝	157⅛	IBM 6	17	894	208⅝	206	206⅛	— 2⅝
35⅝	23⅝	IntFlav .30b	37	127	31⅛	30¾	31	+ ⅛
30½	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	5	175	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	6⅛	IntHold .68c		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
48½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	407	38⅝	37½	37½	— ⅝
11⅞	6⅝	Int Mining	11	44	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
26	17¾	IntMultl 1.36	6	1	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
29½	21¾	InNick 1.40a	7	101	27	26¼	27	+ ¼
54⅝	34⅝	IntPaper 2	8	218	46⅝	45½	46½	+ ½
6½	3½	IntRect .12e	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	6	486	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+ ⅝
47½	32⅝	IntTT pfH4		2	47½	47½	47½	+ 1
49⅝	34⅝	ITT pf4.50		1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
44¾	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		71	44	43	44	+ 1
44½	32½	IntTT pfK4		33	43¼	43½	43½	+ ⅝
30½	21	ITT pfN2.25		49	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅝
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		4	51½	51	51½	+ ½
19	11⅝	Intrpce 1.20	6	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
61	47⅝	Intrpce pf 5		2	57¼	57	57	— ½
10⅝	5	IntrBrd .10e	8	212	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
15⅝	11⅝	IntrsPw 1.40	9	12	14½	14¼	14⅝	
5⅝	3	IntrstUn .24	5	5	5	4⅞	5	
29⅝	12¼	Iowa Beef	4	57	27⅝	26½	27⅝	+ ½
12¼	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	138	12	11¼	11	11	— ¼
17	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.56	8	26	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	15	19¾	19½	19¾	
17¼	14⅝	IowaPS 1.52	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	9	20	5	4⅞	5	+ ½
14⅝	5⅝	Itek Corp		58	13⅛	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	IU Intl .85	4	146	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ¼
32	22½	IU Int A		5	28	28	28	
20	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		2	18	18	18	

J

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	9	44	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ½
15	9½	Jantzen .70	5	30	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
11½	5¾	JapanF .90e		396	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	JeffPilot .72	15	109	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
106½	101	JeC pf 13.50		z510	108	108	108	+ 1½
87	71	JerCe pf9.36		z100	77	77	77	— 1½
73	60	JerCen pf 8		z140	69½	69	69½	+ 2½
39½	33¼	JerCen pf 4		z110	35½	35	35	— 1
25⅝	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	12	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
5	2⅝	Jewelcor	175	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
42⅝	22¾	JimWalter 1	10	221	39½	38	39½	+ 1¼
47¾	28	JimW pf1.60		79	42⅝	42¼	42½	
17⅝	13	JHanS 1.52e		25	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21¼	18	JHanI 1.88e		4	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	JhnMan 1.20	8	746	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
98⅝	72¾	JohnJn .80a	32	319	94⅝	93¼	94	— ⅝
13⅝	8	JohnCon .80	15	15	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	20½	JhnCont pf 2		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	22	535	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅝
55	50¼	JonLau pf 5		z50	53	53	53	
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	3	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
22	11½	Jostens 1	9	31	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
82	42½	JoyMfg 1.60	14	458	77½	74	76⅝	— 1⅝
5⅛	2⅝	Justice Mtg		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

K

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
33¼	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	4	79	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅝
63	42⅝	Kai 57pf4.75		11	54½	54	54½	
7⅝	4⅝	KaisCem .50	15	34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
14	11	KalCe pf1.37		3	13	13	13	
17	9⅝	KaneMill .24	4	29	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝
25⅛	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8	36	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
55	47½	KCPL pf4.58		z140	51½	50	51½	+ 1½
18½	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	4	33	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	9	KC Sou pf 1		z20	9½	9½	9½	
17⅛	11¾	KanGEl 1.60	7	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
17	14½	KanNeb 1.32	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
18⅝	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	9	31	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Katy Ind	5	85	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		18	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
9¼	3	KaufBd .84p		174	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
17	9¼	Kauf pf1.50		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Kawecki .48	7	30	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+ ⅝
15	9⅝	KayserR .60	35	27	13⅝	13	13⅝	
7	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	7	48	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅞	Keller .50	5	21	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	14	Kellogg .70	18	136	18⅝	18	18¼	
9¼	6⅝	Kellwood .80	6	25	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ½
39½	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	109	36⅝	36	36⅝	— ⅝
41	31⅝	Kennecott 2	9	169	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	
18¼	13⅝	KyUtil 1.74	11	27	17⅛	16⅝	17	
91⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	253	90	88¼	89⅝	+ 1⅝
20	15	KeystCons 1	2	72	16¼	16	16⅛	— ¼
21½	9⅝	Kiddde .80	5	53	20½	20	20¼	— ¼
49	33¼	Kidde pfB 4		1	45	45	45	— ½
45½	25	Kid pf A2.20		1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
34¼	24⅝	KimbCl 1.60	7	60	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
9¼	5½	KingDSt .40	7	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	KirschCo .90	8	33	16⅝	16½	16¼	+ ⅛
31¼	14¼	KnightRid .54	15	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Koehrg .30p	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	36½	Koppers 2.40	6	101	58½	53	54⅝	— 1
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		z1000	48	48	48	
4⅝	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
42	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	12	133	39	37⅝	38½	+ ¼
31½	29⅝	KresgeS .24	35	279	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ½
24	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	25	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Kysor .48	4	16	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛

L

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18¾	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	LamSess 1b	3	6	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
12½	8¼	LaneBry .72	7	12	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	3½	LearSieg .28	6	57	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
25¼	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		5	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
27½	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	10	19	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	LeedsN .50	6	37	10⅝	10	10⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	Leesona .60	4	11	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	LehPCt .80	7	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind	21	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅛	Lehmn .72e		50	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8½	2⅝	Lennar Crp	20	12	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
21½	11¾	Lenox .72	11	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	LevFd Cap		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	11	LevFin .75a		40	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
39¾	13	LeviStra .48	8	127	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Levitz Furn	98	161	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
6	2¼	LFE Cp	9	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22½	13⅝	LOF .88	9	86	16⅝	16¼	16½	
8¼	3⅝	LibbMcNL	8	122	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	7⅝	LibrtyCp .40	5	31	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1¾	Librty Loan		29	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	10	10	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z110	81⅝	81½	81½	— ⅛
79¼	57½	LillyEli 1.10	28	291	73½	71⅝	73½	+ 1½
23½	24	LincNat 1.60	18	97	29½	29	29⅛	— ¼
66	49	LincNt pf 3		9	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅝
18½	13½	LincPl 1.74a		14	18	17⅝	18	
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Littonln .13t		219	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅝
11½	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
16½	10⅝	Litton pfB 2		3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LMI Inv		7	2⅛	2	2⅛	
13⅝	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	4	107	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
25¼	14⅝	Loews 1.20	7	77	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	LomaFin .36		16	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
20⅛	14¾	LomM 3.10e	5	48	16	15½	16	+ ⅝
16½	9⅝	LoneStind 1	7	27	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28	22½	LoneSG 1.60	7	48	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	LngIsLt 1.58	7	62	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅝
50	42½	LIL pfB 5		z30	50	50	50	
80	67	LIL pf 8.12		z110	73	72½	72½	— 1
116	104	LIL pfN 13		290	110⅝	110	110⅝	+ ⅝
75	44	LongDrg .80	27	4	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	2¼	Loral Corp	11	154	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
30	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	10	176	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	LaPacif .20	9	141	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
22	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	16	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
13¼	8⅝	Lowenst .40		x21	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
17⅝	9	LTV Corp	2	716	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
73¼	48	LTVCp pf 5		27	48½	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅝
56⅝	35¼	Lubrizol 1	20	60	52½	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅝
15⅝	8	LuckStr .64b	11	53	13⅝	13¼	13½	
11⅞	8⅛	Ludlow .72	9	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
38	22½	LukenSt 1.60	5	62	25½	25	25	— ⅝
18⅝	12½	LykeYng 1e		20	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
26⅛	24⅝	Lykes pf2.50		19	25⅛	25	25⅛	
5⅝	3½	LynCSys .20	8	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

M

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6⅝	MacAF .60b	9	43	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ¼
4½	1⅝	MacDonal	4	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	3⅝	Macke .20	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	3⅝	Macmill .25	6	65	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
23⅛	13⅝	Macy 1.10	8	26	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	
47½	43	Macy pf 4.25		z20	45	45	45	— 1⅛
9⅝	7⅝	MadrsFd .60		33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	MadSq Gar		13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	MagicCf .32		115	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Magnavox		17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20	11⅛	Mallory 1	12	16	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	14	2	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Manhat Ind		72	5⅛	5	5⅛	
12⅝	9	Manpwr .32	5	32	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	25⅛	MfrHan 1.72	8	130	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅝
44⅝	27¼	MAPCO .70	17	60	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	+ 1¼
13	5⅝	Marathn Mf	5	27	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
44⅝	29⅝	MaraO 1.80a	8	64	43⅛	41⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
29	10⅛	Marcor 1	8	247	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
57	28½	Marer pf A2		26	49⅝	48⅛	49⅛	— ⅝
15⅝	8⅛	Maremt .60	13	65	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	14¼	MarMid 1.80	6	277	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16⅝	MarionL .48	14	19	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
37	13⅝	Marley .60	12	54	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
11⅛	6⅝	Marqlt .50e	6	24	10	9⅝	9⅝	
17	6½	Marriot .37t	18	247	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅝
68⅝	47	MrshMc 1.60	22	97	60	59½	59⅝	+ ⅝
26⅝	15⅝	MarshIF 1.24	11	181	22⅛	21½	21⅝	— ⅝
17¾	13⅛	MartMa 1.38	5	34	16	15¾	15⅝	— ⅝
20½	5⅝	MartPr .58e	10	83	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
16⅝	11⅝	MrldCup .54	7	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	30	MascoCp .32	22	252	49½	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅝
26⅝	16⅝	Masonite .54	38	84	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
17⅛	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	43	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅛	MasMt 1.26o	8	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	MasCo 1.59e		15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	Masinc 1.02		89	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	12	MatsuE .31e	11	5	18	18	18	
44⅝	22⅝	MayDSt 1.60	14	151	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ⅝
27½	20	MayD pf1.80		5	27¼	27	27¼	+ 1¼
21⅝	14⅝	MayerOs .92	7	4	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MaysJW .28	8	1	4	4	4	
31½	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	19	26	29	28⅝	29	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	10	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
64½	27¼	MCA Inc 1	8	x58	59⅝	58⅛	59⅝	+ ⅝
12½	7⅝	McCord .96	5	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4½	2⅝	McCrory Cp		3	3½	3⅛	3½	
97	59⅝	McDer 1.60	11	224	95	93	95	+ 1½
60½	26⅝	McDonalds	29	216	52⅝	50½	52	+ 1⅛
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	6	103	17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11½	McGEd 1.20	14	88	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	McGrwH .56	10	103	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅛	McGrg Don		32	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
51	29⅛	McIntyre	9	z30	45½	45½	45½	— ½
26½	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	9	78	27⅝	25⅝	27½	+ 1½
29⅝	16	McLean .72	8	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
17½	13¼	McLout 1.60	3	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
10	7⅝	McNell .80	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅝	12½	MeadC 1.20	4	33	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
35	28½	Mea pfB2.80		3	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	9	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MEI Cp	8	3	3	3	3	
17¼	6⅝	MelvilSh .45	13	91	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Menasc .12t	9	194	12½	11	12½	+ ⅛
60	28½	MercStr .60	17	7	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
85⅝	57½	Merck 1.40	28	408	82	81	81⅝	— ¼
11⅝	8⅝	Meredith .70	4	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
17⅝	10⅝	MerrLyn .60	9	177	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
25⅝	19⅝	MesaPet .65	38	266	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
30⅝	23	MesP pf1.60		73	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.10e	10	345	11	10⅝	10⅝	
22	14⅝	MestaM 1.20	15	4	19¾	19	19	— ⅝
16⅝	12¾	MGM 1	6	157	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Metrom .50	9	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
70	55	MetE pf7.68		z170	62	62	62	
76½	63	MetE pf8.12		z90	72	72	72	+ ½
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		290	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅝
13	8½	MichGs 1.10	7	19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	14⅝	MhTube 1.20	5	39	24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
15	8¾	Microdot .40	5	41	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Microw .79t	11	7	21½	21½	21½	
14	10⅝	MidC Tl 1.04	8	91	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
15½	12½	MidSUt 1.25	7	182	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Midind Mtg		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	MidldRoss 1	4	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	7	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	MillBrd .95a	11	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
68	43	MinMM 1.25	25	327	63⅛	62⅛	62⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	8	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	MirroAl .96	8	9	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	5	39	21½	21¼	21¼	
20	14⅝	McPlCe 1.60	7	3	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
11½	8	MoPSv .84b	7	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	34⅝	MobilOil 3.40	5	569	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Mobile Hom		45	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	Mohasco .60	35	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Mohk Data		102	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	MohkRub 1	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Molycrp .40	4	15	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	9	MonarchM 1	5	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Mongrm Ind	4	117	9	8½	9	
11⅝	7⅝	MonrEq .20	11	171	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	41	Monsan 2.60	7	416	64⅝	62⅝	64⅝	+ 1⅛
79	43	Mons pf2.75		3	70	70	70	+ ½
30	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	9	16	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅝
27⅝	22⅝	MonPw 1.60	9	113	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
22⅝	19⅝	MonSt 1.80a		25	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	4⅝	MONY .70e	9	225	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
79⅝	27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	5	234	71⅝	68⅝	71⅛	— ⅝
67⅛	45⅝	Morgan 1.60	10	281	66	64⅝	65⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	MorrsKn .88	7	41	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MorseEl Pd		71	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	MorseSh .20	6	38	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MtgeTr Am		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	MorNor .88	9	51	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	33⅝	Motorola .70	22	324	49⅛	47⅝	49	+ ⅝
41⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 2.20	15	78	39	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	16⅝	MtSTel 1.32	9	x11	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Munford .35	5	85	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
15⅝	11	Munsng 1.08	52	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	MurphC 1.20	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
22½	15⅝	MurpOil .60	4	20	21	20½	21	— ¼
17⅝	12	MurryOh 1	5	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4	MyersL .40	12	40	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛

N

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
38⅝	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	12	46	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	17	NalcoCh .60	22	57	31⅝	31	31	— ⅝
10⅝	4⅝	NarcoSci .60	10	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	15	NashuaC .60	8	33	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅝	NatAirl .50	7	68	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	7⅝	N Avia .65e		36	14⅝	14	14	
13⅝	9⅝	NatCan .50	5	41	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
52⅝	39⅝	N Chem .88	35	12	45½	45⅛	45⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	NatCityL .90		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	28⅝	NatDet 2.52	5	1	37	37	37	
16⅝	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	5	63	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅝	19⅝	NatFuelG 2	6	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	8	105	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
5	1⅝	Nat Homes		183	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	NatInd .25	3	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Ntind pf1.25		1	12	12	12	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	Nt MedCare	21	42	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
30⅝	26⅝	N Pres 1.20a	6	6	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
40⅝	9⅝	Nat Semicn	27	311	38⅛	36⅝	38⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	6⅝	NatSvcln .74	7	32	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	N Stand .90	5	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
45½	30⅝	N Starch .60	17	12	45⅝	43⅝	45⅛	
45⅝	38⅝	NatStl 2.50a	4	45	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅝
7½	2⅝	Nat Tea		8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	30	Natomas 1.20	4	62	32⅝	31⅝	32	+ ⅝
39⅝	18½	NCR Cp .72	10	283	37½	36⅝	37	— ¼
16⅝	6⅝	Neptune .40	9	19	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	NevPw 1.50	6	29	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z1030	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅝	NevP pf1.60		z200	16	16	16	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	NEnGE 1.28	7	37	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ¼
37⅝	22¾	N EngT 2.36	10	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Newhall .40	10	90	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
26½	18¼	Newmt 1.60	6	80	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
81	63⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		5	74	73½	73½	— 1⅝
22⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	40	22⅝	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
11⅝	8½	NiaMP 1.16	7	109	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
93¼	87	NiM pf 10.60		z9120	94⅝	93½	94¼	+ 1
75	63	Nia M pf7.72		z840	75	75	75	
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z70	39½	39	39½	+ 1½
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z100	32	32	32	
35	29½	NiaM pf 3.40		z90	31⅝	31	31	— 1½
14⅝	11	NiaShr 1.03e		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16¼	11⅝	NL Ind 1	5	104	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	NLT Cp .60	7	34	16	15⅝	15⅝	
71	59⅝	NorflkWn 5	8	30	69⅝	69	69½	
15⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	39	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
17⅝	10⅝	Norris 1.12	6	20	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
44⅝	24⅝	NoACoal .90	14	83	43½	41⅛	42⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	NoAMt 1.64e	5	41	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ½
20¼	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	8	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	5	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	⅝	NoCeAir wt		20	15-16	15-16	15-16	
9¼	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	275	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅝	17⅝	NorllGas 2	7	9	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	— ½
24⅝	19⅝	NorlG pf1.90		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	NIndPS 1.36	9	35	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
68⅝	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	11	64⅝	64	64	— ⅝
76	73⅝	NoNG pf6.40		z20	73½	73½	73½	— ⅝
80	75⅝	NoNG pf5.80		z20	75	75	75	+ 1
24⅝	18⅝	NoStPw 1.84	9	223	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Northgt .60e	17	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32⅝	22⅝	Northrp 1.60	5	36	28⅝	28⅛	28	— ¼
33	23⅝	Nrthp pf1.45		6	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	8	164	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
43½	34	NwtBnc 1.60	10	5	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ¼
27	13⅝	NwEn cf1.80	4	54	25⅝	24½	24½	— ⅝
34⅝	18⅝	NwtInd 1.75	3	347	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ 1⅛
16⅝	8½	Nwstlnd wt		7	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
103½	57	Nwind pfA5		8	98	95⅝	98	+ 3
103	60	Nwind pfC5		70	97½	95	97½	+ 2
77⅝	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		9	72⅝	71½	72⅝	+ 1⅝
12⅝	7⅝	NwML 1.31e	8	79	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
46	34	NwtStl 2.40a	8	4	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
28	20½	Norton 1.70	6	3	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅝
19⅝	10⅝	NortSim .40	10	526	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
44	25⅛	NortS pf1.60		169	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅝
16⅝	10⅝	NucorCp .28	3	21	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	8⅝	NVF Co	1	113	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ½

O

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅝	5½	Oak Ind .40	4	4	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	OccIPet .75e	4	2880	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	OccIdPet wt		584	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
60⅝	42	OccidPt pf 4		22	57⅝	56	56⅝	— 2½
64⅝	40⅝	OccIP pf3.60		75	59⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— 3⅛
21½	19	OccIP pf2.50		146	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	22⅝	OccIP pf2.16		1	29	29	29	— 1½
21¼	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	112	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
30⅝	23	Ogdn pf1.87		39	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¾
16⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.64	9	128	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
106	99	OhE pf 10.76		z330	101½	101½	101½	— ¼
90	80½	OhEd pf8.20		z100	80½	80	80½	
51	45	OhEd pf4.56		z50	45	45	45	— 1½
50	43	OhEd pf4.40		z20	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ 1½
112	101	OhPw pf 14		z1100	111	110	110	+ ½
13⅝	10¼	OKC Cp .80	4	3	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	11	308	21½	21	21½	
25⅝	17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	9	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
28⅝	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	61	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	Olinkraft 1	5	123	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Omark .50	4	36	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
11	7¼	Oneida .76	5	7	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	10	Opelika 1	8	4	11½	11½	11½	
11⅝	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Orange 2	10	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
33	24⅝	OtisElv 2.20	6	35	30½	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
27	11	OutMar 1.20	20	50	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
14⅝	8	OutletCo .75	5	12	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	9	OvernitT .50	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	4	32	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
40⅝	25¼	OwenCn .88	21	133	35⅝	35⅛	35½	
41⅝	32	Owenlll 1.72	8	61	41	40½	41	+ ¼
12½	7½	Oxirdind .60	4	14	13	12⅝	13	+ ½

P - Q

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11⅝	PacAS 1.20e		17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	PacGas 1.38	7	184	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	77	17⅝	17	17	
23⅞	13⅝	PacPetrl .80	10	17	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
20½	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	10	111	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	PaincW .10e	11	27	5⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13	8⅝	PaiW pf1.20		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Pamida .05e	10	42	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	PanAm Air		269	4⅛	4	4⅛	
30⅝	27⅛	PanhEP 2	6	57	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
11	6⅛	Paorcft .60b	6	77	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	Pargas .98	8	73	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅝	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	5	15	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
14	10⅛	ParkPen .32	7	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
34	14	Pasco Inc	6	268	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝	
16⅛	6⅛	Pavis nw .75	8	12	14⅛	14	14	
18⅛	9⅛	PeabGa .08c	11	73	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	PennDix .24	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Penn Fruit		74	2	2	2	— ⅛
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	32	221	56⅛	56	56⅛	
20	15⅝	PePwLt 1.80	7	77	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z170	82	81	82	
85	69	PaPL pf8.20		z100	80	80	80	+ ⅛
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z60	47	47	47	—
50⅛	42	PaPL pf4.40		z20	45	45	45	
26½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.20	6	11	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
42	31	Penwt pf2.50		2	41	40⅛	41	— 1
22	18⅛	Penwt pf1.60		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	148	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+
80	68½	Pennz pfB 8		1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
30	22	Pennz pf1.33		4	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	13	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
37⅛	30⅛	PeopGs 2.68	6	26	34⅝	34	34⅛	
70	40⅛	PepsiCo 1.40	18	73	68⅛	67⅛	68	+
29⅛	16	PerkElm .28	25	95	23⅛	23	23	
53⅛	16⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	6	75	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
14½	11	Petinc pf 1		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	10	Petinc pf.80		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12	6⅛	PeterPl .30	24	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
71⅛	34	PetrieS .80a	22	6	66⅛	64	64⅛	
19½	8⅝	Petrolan .50	7	41	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	Petrlm 2.01e		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+
36⅛	24	Pfizer .75a	17	397	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	
40	29	PhelpD 2.20	8	353	34⅛	34	34⅛	
14¾	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	162	14	13⅝	14	+
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z99	84	82	83	— 1
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z100	76	76	76	
76	59⅛	PhilE pf7.85		z50	69	69	69	+ 1
75	57⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z120	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
46⅛	37	PhilE pf4.68		z100	41	40⅛	41	+ 1
39	32⅛	PhilE pf3.80		z10	35	35	35	
13	10⅛	Phila Sub	7	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
59⅛	40⅛	PhilMorr .90	16	408	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	
6	2	Philips Ind		35	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Phil I pf.25e		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
58½	37	PhilPet 1.20	11	706	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— 1
7⅝	3⅛	PhilVnH .40		22	7	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	7⅛	Pickwck Inr	4	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+
14½	9⅛	PiedNG 1.28	4	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	15	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
68½	36	Pillsbry 1.80	12	54	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+
28⅝	19⅛	PionCp 1.20	9	42	27⅛	26⅛	27	+
18⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .50	7	57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19	12½	PittFrg .80b	10	29	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+
81¼	36⅛	Pittston .60a	8	1418	70⅛	67⅛	69⅛	— 1
29⅛	12⅛	Pizza Hut	12	149	25⅛	25⅛	26	—
5⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	11	69	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	Plessey .91e	6	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
7⅛	3⅛	PNB M .40e	12	35	6	5⅛	5⅛	—
34⅛	15	Polaroid .32	39	896	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+
12½	3⅛	Ponderosa	18	101	10	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14⅛	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	1	13	13	13	
17⅛	12⅛	PortGE 1.58	9	11	17	16⅛	17	
103	100	PoG pf 11.50		z150	104	103⅛	104	+ 1
44	33⅛	Potlatch 1.40	8	175	42	41⅛	42	+
13½	10	PotmEl 1.15	8	175	11	10⅛	11	+
56⅛	50	PotEl pf5.50		z50	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+
51½	50	PotEl pf5.46		z280	51⅛	51	51⅛	
49⅛	41	PotEl pf4.50		z50	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—
34⅛	26⅛	PotEl pf2.44		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—
30⅛	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	7	35	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—
12⅛	6	Premier .36	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
15	10	Premr pf.90		11	14⅛	14	14⅛	+
103⅛	78½	ProctGam 2	22	517	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+
8⅛	6	PradRsh .30	8	14	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+
32⅛	18⅛	Proler 1.40	2	52	27⅛	27	27	—
6	4	PSA Inc		40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15¼	12⅛	PSvCol 1.20	7	239	15	14⅛	15	—
17	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	447	16⅛	16	16⅛	—
7-64	1-16	PSvEGs rt		3288			7-64	
111	104	PSE pf 12.25		z300	108	107⅛	108	+ 1
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z100	89	89	89	
83½	65½	PSEG pf8.08		z10	74	74	74	+ ½
78	65	PSEG pf7.70		z160	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+
55	42⅛	PSEG pf5.05		z70	49	49	49	
45	39	PSEG pf4.30		z30	42	42	42	+ 1
40¼	29⅛	PSvInd 2.56	10	53	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ 1
13	11	PSind pf1.04		z100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18	11½	PSvNH 1.64	6	25	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ 1
9⅛	11⅛	PSvNM 1.28	9	33	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ 1
9½	5	Publckr .19t	8	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— 1
5⅛	2⅛	Puebloln .30	8	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	PR Ce .03p		34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ 1
25⅛	13⅛	PugSdP 2.16	6	22	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ 1
58⅛	38	Pullmn 1.70	6	65	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— 1
13¼	7⅛	PurexCp .88	8	85	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ 1
3	1⅛	Puritn Fash		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ 1
31⅛	17⅛	Purolator 1	10	36	30⅛	29⅛	30	— 1
18½	12⅛	QuakOat .80	12	124	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ 1
50⅛	38⅛	QukOat pf 3		2	49⅛	49	49	— 1
22⅛	15	QuakStO .64	12	137	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— 1
7	4	Questor .12t		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— 1

R

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
43⅛	36	RalstonP .90	16	278	41½	40⅛	41⅛	+ 1
5⅛	2⅛	Ramada .12	15	263	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— 1
12	6⅛	Rancoln .40	60	45	9	8⅛	9	+ 1
8⅛	5⅛	RapdAm .50		13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Raymlnt .40	8	88	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+
55½	25⅛	Raythecn 1	13	287	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+
20⅛	12⅛	RCA 1	15	343	19	18⅛	18⅛	
53⅛	39	RCA cvp 4		5	52⅛	52	52	
42½	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z80	39	39	39	—
3⅛	1⅛	viReadg Co		37	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+
3⅛	1	viReadg ipf		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
3½	1	viReadg 2pf		28	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+
24⅛	15⅛	RdgBate .35	6	21	22	21⅛	22	
4½	1⅛	Redman Ind		22	3⅛	3	3⅛	+
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCo .74	11	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
26	16⅛	Reed Tool	11	38	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+
15⅛	10⅛	ReichCh .60	3	22	12	11⅛	11⅛	
7	4½	Reliab St .60	7	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	RelianEl .90	5	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+
49	35	Relian pf 3		2	46	46	46	— 1
8	4⅛	RelIGp .20p		50	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+
16⅛	7⅛	ReG pfC.65p		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	ReG pfB.55p		72	12	11⅛	12	+
18⅛	8⅛	RepubCp wi	4	23	10	9⅛	10	+
12	8⅛	RepFinS .80	6	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		22	2	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	22⅛	RepSll 1.60a	7	78	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+
10⅛	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	10	185	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
19	13⅛	RetailCred 2	8	7	19	18⅛	19	
37⅛	19⅛	RevcoDS .40	16	13	33	32⅛	32⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	RevCop .37e	6	282	12⅛	12	12	—
81½	47⅛	Revlon 1.20	19	196	74⅛	73	73⅛	— 1
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	5	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	Rexnrd 1.12	6	39	22	21⅛	22	
35	22⅛	Rexn pf2.36		4	33	33	33	+
55⅛	49½	Reyind 2.80	8	865	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+
63	52½	Reyln pf2.25		141	62	61⅛	62	+
21½	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	4	165	21⅛	20	21⅛	+ 1
53½	44½	ReyM pf4.50		8	53	52⅛	53	+
38	34⅛	ReyM pf2.37		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
8⅛	7	ReynSec .40	15	5	8⅛	8	8	
12⅛	10	Richardsn 1	4	20	10⅛	10	10⅛	+
24½	13⅛	RichMer .64	11	113	20⅛	20	20⅛	+
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	7	54	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
14½	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	4	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	8	RioGran .80	8	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+
10	7⅛	RioGr pf.80		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	18	223	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	RivianF .90	12	20	22⅛	22	22⅛	—
14½	9	Robshaw 7.0	17	56	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+
20⅛	13⅛	Robrtsn 1.20	5	18	18⅛	18	18	—
15⅛	10⅛	Robins .24a	12	123	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	RochG 1.24b	7	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
13⅛	9⅛	RochTel .76	10	43	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
10⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .52	13	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
24	18⅛	Rockwlint 2	7	107	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
59	50	Rklnt pf4.75		4	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—
21½	17	Rklnt pf1.35		2	21	21	21	
82⅛	46½	RohmH 1.28	16	18	78	77⅛	77⅛	—
10⅛	7⅛	Rohrlnd .40	8	411	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+
20⅛	11⅛	Rollins .30	13	28	19⅛	18⅛	19	—
8	4⅛	Ronson .28	24	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
14⅛	9⅛	Roper 1.20		38	14⅛	13⅛	14	
25⅛	18	RorerA .90	11	69	21	20⅛	20⅛	—
44⅛	27⅛	Rosario .40b	17	102	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	—
16⅛	8⅛	RoyCCol .64	14	14	15⅛	15	15⅛	+
38⅛	24⅛	RoylD 2.71e	3	607	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+
6⅛	3⅛	Roylind .45t	10	95	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	17	52	5⅛	5	5⅛	+
25½	14	Rubbrm .36	33	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
24	11	Rucker .28	8	128	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+
10⅛	5⅛	RussTog .76	15	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Ryder Sys		207	6⅛	5⅛	6	+

S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
40	25	SabineR .56	11	32	37¾	36⅝	37⅛	+
3⅝	1⅝	Safegrd Ind	26	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
50	34½	Safewy 1.80	14	73	48¼	47⅝	48¼	
7⅝	3	Saga Corp	6	22	5⅝	5½	5½	
67½	34¼	StJoeM 2.40	12	194	58	57⅛	57⅞	+
31⅝	26½	StJoeMin wi		20	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+
12⅝	8⅝	StJosLtP 1.12	12	3	11	11	11	
27⅝	21¼	StLSaF 2.30	6	10	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+
11⅝	9½	StPaulS .96a		24	11⅛	10⅝	11	+
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	72	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+
5	3½	Salant .24b	5	35	4½	4⅛	4½	+
12⅝	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	7	72	12¼	12	12	—
9½	2⅝	Sandrs Asso		71	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
30⅝	24½	SFeInd 1.60	7	97	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+
30¼	16⅛	SanFeInt .30	11	216	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+
13⅛	5⅛	SargWel .40	10	1	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+
5¾	3¼	Saul RlEst		159	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	SavanE .48r	4	21	7⅛	7	7⅛	+
3⅛	1⅛	Sav A Stop		92	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—
6⅝	3	SavODr .15e	18	6	6	6	6	
7½	1⅝	SavinB Mch	28	34	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—
4⅝	2⅛	Saxon Ind	16	75	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	6	113	2⅝	2½	2½	
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
67¼	44½	SchergPl .60	25	224	62½	61⅛	61⅞	
38⅝	15½	SchlltzBr .68	18	122	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
98½	69	Schlumb .60	29	277	84⅝	83⅛	84¼	+
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .50	4	28	12½	12⅛	12¼	
8½	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	6	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+
19⅝	8⅝	ScotLFd .72	5	44	17½	17¼	17½	+
16⅛	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	27	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+
13⅝	8⅛	ScotiFor .68	7	27	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+
19⅝	12⅝	ScottPap .68	8	113	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+
11½	5	Scottys .10	12	1	9	9	9	+
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	11	43	12½	12	12⅛	—
36⅝	25½	Scovil pf2.50		1	32	32	32	— 1
6	4	ScudDuoVt		18	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+
22½	10⅝	deCont .20	5	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
31½	21⅝	SeabCL 1.40	4	142	22⅝	22	22⅝	+
6	2½	SeabWA .14t	4	49	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+
37	27	Seagram .60	14	26	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+
6½	3	Seagrave	15	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
12⅝	7	SealdPw .72	9	40	12⅝	12	12½	—
25⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	13	2158	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+
73⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	25	297	68⅝	67⅝	68⅛	+
3⅝	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	78	95	3⅛	3	3⅛	+
38½	29½	Sedcoinc .13	10	36	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+
7⅝	3¼	SvcCpInt .10	6	3	7	6⅝	7	
9¼	5⅝	Servmt .80	5	53	9⅛	9	9	—
6⅝	3⅝	Shakspre .28	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13½	5½	Shapell .10	7	31	11	10⅝	10⅝	+
56⅝	39⅝	ShellOil 2.66	6	72	54	52⅝	54	+
31¼	11⅝	ShellT 1.16e	4	5	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+
8⅝	4¼	ShelrGI .56	5	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
16	10⅝	ShllOl pf1.35		3	15⅝	15	15⅝	+
48⅝	34⅛	ShenlW 2.20	7	66	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+
16½	8¼	SieryPac 9.2	7	37	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
18⅝	14⅝	SignalCo .90	6	307	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	—

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حكواس الأصل

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FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 14-15, 1975

But Fund Pledges Are Incomplete

World Bank Talks Set Aid for Third World

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 13 (NYT).—Finance ministers of rich and poor countries decided today to set up a new lending facility of the World Bank that would pump up to $1 billion in low-cost loans into developing countries over the next year.

The action, which represents one of the rare joint efforts by oil states and industrial countries to help poorer lands, was taken at a meeting here of the World Bank's 20-nation Development Committee, a body created eight months ago to transfer more resources to the Third World.

Finance ministers agreed to open the new lending "window" even though the pledges from rich countries were only half of what would be required to make the full facility available.

The World Bank raises its funds in the capital markets. It makes normal "hard" loans at going interest rates now of around 8 1/2 per cent. It also makes "soft" (no interest rate) loans to the very poorest countries through its affiliate, the International Development Association.

The "third window" would make loans at 4 1/2 per cent to countries too rich to qualify for IDA loans and not rich enough to pay the normal terms.

The rich countries needed to pledge $225 million to subsidize the interest rate difference between 8 1/2 and 4 1/2 per cent.

Henri Konan Bédié, finance minister of the Ivory Coast and chairman of the conference, said, "We will find ways to realize the difference." He stressed that the new mechanism would be triggered with the funds at hand.

Eleven countries, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Canada, promised to come up with something over $130 million. The names of all 11 donor states were not disclosed because full approval was still required in the capitals.

The United States supported opening the "third window" but said it would not provide any money because, as Treasury Secretary William Simon put it: "We are cautioned by the very real political problems we have and the potential deleterious effects that might arise on our efforts to support IDA as strongly as we always have."

This was a reference to troubles the administration has had in getting funds from Congress for American contributions to the "soft" loan window.

France and West Germany also said they would not be contributing any money now, while negotiations are still under way to sell some gold stocks of the International Monetary Fund for development aid purposes.

Proceeds from such sales might be used in part to finance "third window" interest rate subsidies, according to Jack Bennett, under secretary of the Treasury for international monetary affairs.

The new loans would pay for specific projects such as irrigation works or power stations in countries with a gross national product per capita of between $200 and $375, Mr. Konan Bédié told newsmen.

This includes such countries as Morocco, Senegal, Egypt, Paraguay and Bolivia, according to statistics provided by the World Bank.

Henry Costanzo, executive secretary of the Development Committee, said that, despite the rule, countries with under $200 per capita might still receive "third window" loans as the facility evolved.

While the United States has refused to consider a "third window" pledge, it announced recently that it will contribute toward a $1-billion fund to increase food production in developing countries.

This fund, originally proposed by the oil states at the World Food Conference in Rome last November, still has to be worked out in practical detail in negotiations beginning in Rome later this month.

It, too, represents a joint effort by the newer-rich oil states and the older-rich industrial states to deal with a specific problem of developing countries.

Mr. Simon told other ministers that American aid to the poorest countries had increased very substantially in the fiscal year now ending. He said such assistance will be 50 per cent—or some $750 million—greater this year than last.

If the "third window" target of $1 billion of loans over the next 12 months can be met, it would be equivalent to about one-fifth of the total lending of the World Bank.

The Development Committee, in a communiqué, reemphasized "the urgency of improving the real volume and quality of official development assistance."

According to United Nations estimates some $30 billion of additional transfers would be required for Third World countries to meet projected economic growth targets.

Japan Auto Makers Show How to Stay Alive

TOKYO, June 13 (AP).—The men and women making Japanese cars don't have to worry about layoffs because this nation's auto makers have escaped the sales doldrums affecting so many U.S. and European manufacturers.

Most of Japan's auto assembly lines are running at nearly top speed, there is a surge of domestic buyers, and overall production estimates are being revised upward despite sluggish exports.

It now appears that the Japanese will make more than 4 million passenger cars this year. That is up from 3.9 million last year, but fewer than the record 4.4 million turned out in 1973 before the economic decline following the oil crisis and skyrocketing inflation.

Japanese auto makers produce about 20 per cent of all the world's cars. Their experience is another example of the flexibility which characterizes so much of Japan's business and allows it to prosper when other nations run into trouble.

"Outwardly it looks like we are doing well. But if you look at our profits it is something else," complained Mitsuya Goto, a spokesman for Nissan, the world's fourth-placed motor vehicle maker, whose cars are exported under the name of Datsun.

Profits have been reduced by the government's pressure on business to hold down prices. Nissan and Toyota, Japan's "big two," have been earning only 2 per cent on sales, less than half their previous rate. Toyota is Japan's biggest car maker and the world's third-largest motor vehicle maker after General Motors and Ford.

The slim profits may be making the accountants and financiers unhappy, but the firms are in a healthy position compared with some of the world's other giant auto makers which are awash in red ink, huge inventories and unneeded workers.

50% of Exports Go to U.S.

Americans are expected to buy about half, or 804,000, of Japan's passenger car exports in the fiscal year beginning April 1, down slightly from 613,000 for the same period last year.

Japanese auto executives have been able to keep their plants running by first pushing exports and then turning to the home market when foreign sales slacked off.

However, some of the smaller car makers are not doing as well as Toyota and Nissan. For instance Toyo Kogyo, maker of the new rotary-engine Mazda, is in the midst of a sales slump. But Honda is among the nation's most profitable enterprises.

After the oil crisis, domestic car sales fell about 25 per cent in 1974, but higher gasoline prices around the world made the economical Japanese cars even more popular and exports spurted 27 per cent.

The export drive meant overall Japanese auto production fell only about 7 per cent in 1974, although U.S. and European makers suffered declines of 10 to 30 per cent.

Industry spokesmen estimate that Japan's auto exports for the year beginning April 1 will decline about 4.6 per cent to 1.6 million from 1.7 million cars last year. However, domestic sales jumped 32 per cent in April and 50 per cent in May from the depressed levels of the year before, and sales within Japan are expected to remain strong through 1975. This is due in part to pent up demand, expanding consumer spending and the fear that car prices may go up.

Since late in 1973 most Japanese cars have gone up about 20 per cent in price in the domestic market, compared with an increase of about 35 per cent for the ones sold overseas.

Price increases averaging several hundred dollars are expected for cars having to meet Japan's tough new anti-pollution standards after December. The regulations are considered the world's toughest.

The car makers are moving to meet these standards either by various add-on equipment to conventional engines or by using the new stratified charge engine developed by Honda. This engine uses a small auxiliary combustion chamber to promote clean burning.

Motor vehicle production is Japan's single most important industry, accounting for about 9 per cent of national output and 13 per cent of Japan's exports. Trucks and buses take up about 35 per cent of the motor industry's production, a much higher percentage than in the United States or West Europe.

There are about 15 million passenger cars on Japan's crowded and inadequate road system, or about one car for every seven people, compared with a ratio of 1 to 2 in the United States and 1 to four in West Germany and Britain.

Reductions Total $1.9 Billion

U.S. Inventory Sell-Off Hits a Record in Month

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—U.S. businesses unloaded a record $1.9 billion in inventories from their store shelves and warehouses in April, the second record monthly decline in inventories in a row, the Commerce Department reported today.

The big reduction in inventories, which has been under way throughout most of the economy all spring, is considered by government economists to be necessary before the U.S. business recession ends and the economy can grow again.

Inventories declined at virtually all levels of the economy in April, with manufacturing inventories down $1.2 billion, retail inventories down $270 million and wholesale inventories down $497 million. But the Commerce Department said automobile inventories at the retail level did not follow the trend, rising $96 million during the month.

The department said the overall $1.9-billion decline in inventories in April was a record, topping the previous record of a $1.87-billion inventory decline in March.

A decline in inventories occurs when businesses sell the goods they have stockpiled in warehouses, showrooms and elsewhere faster than they order new goods from producers.

However, while the decline in inventories is a welcome development for economists, it also reflects the low state of the economy, since lower levels of purchases from producers means lower profits and fewer jobs at the production level.

Government economists say that businesses eventually must rebuild their inventories by ordering new goods, and that this will help spark an economic upturn by putting more people back to work.

The Commerce Department said the business stock-to-sales ratio at the end of April was 1.65 months of sales. The ratio was 1.7 in March and 1.46 a year earlier.

Sales at all levels of businesses increased 2.1 per cent in April, rising 4 per cent at the manufacturing level, 1.2 per cent at the retail level and declining 1.1 per cent at the wholesale level.

Total business inventories at the end of April stood at $267 billion, down from just under $269 billion in March. Automobile inventories stood at just under $16.2 billion, up from just under $16.1 billion in March. All of the figures in the government report were adjusted for seasonal variation.

Bank Loans In New York Rise in Week

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Corporate loans from New York City banks rose $131 million in the week ended Wednesday, a few days before such loans were expected to increase to cover federal income tax payments due June 16.

The early upturn, following four weeks of sharp declines that reduced corporate borrowing here more than $1.16 billion, raised the question whether the increase reflected a turning of business conditions. Borrowing can be expected to increase, after a lag, if the economy breaks out of the recession.

In its June bulletin, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York concluded that the low point of the recession may be reasonably close at hand.

Except for the pickup in corporate borrowing, this week's Federal Reserve figures were mostly undramatic.

The money supply, after climbing for four consecutive weeks, remained unchanged at $292.1 billion. Last week's figure was revised by the Federal Reserve from $292.4 billion.

Even with the stability in the money supply of the latest week, the growth rate continued to pick up a little. Over the latest 13 weeks ended June 4, the money supply, which consists of currency in the hands of the public plus most checking account balances, rose 9.4 per cent, up from 9.2 per cent a week earlier.

The narrowly defined money supply, which is also called M-1, grew at a 4.5-per-cent rate over the latest half-year, a little below its 4.6-per-cent half-year rate a week earlier. Its annual growth rate in the latest week equaled 4.6 per cent, up from 4.4 per cent.

Burns Indicates More Flexible Attitude by U.S.

Simon Says Accord Likely on World Monetary Reform

By Carl Gewirtz

AMSTERDAM, June 13 (IHT).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon said here today that he is optimistic about getting an agreement on the basic issues for reforming the international monetary system, despite this week's failure to reach such an accord.

Mr. Simon, who spent three days in Paris earlier this week discussing monetary reform without breaching the ideological dispute with France over such key issues as exchange rate policy or the role of gold, told a meeting of commercial bankers here that "I believe that we now have a foundation for a future accord."

"We believe that the final package must be consistent with the agreed-upon goal of reducing the importance of gold in the monetary system and must allow each country freedom to determine its own system of monetary exchange, but within that framework we think that there is ample room for agreement," he said.

Statement by Burns

Earlier, the bankers from 22 countries meeting here for their annual international monetary conference under the auspices of the American Bankers Association heard Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns indicate that Washington is prepared to adopt a more flexible approach to some of the questions linked to the reform discussion.

The failure of the Paris talks, he said, was due to the fact that "gold was discussed in isolation. We've got to get back to a fuller picture, we've got to start discussing comprehensive monetary reform once again."

The bigger picture, he went on, includes such questions as how to put equal pressure on countries running surpluses as well as those running deficits in their international accounts, and the role of reserve currencies, notably the dollar.

These discussions, he said, were shelved by the inflationary aftermath of the quadrupling of oil prices following the Arab oil embargo imposed in 1973.

Mr. Burns also said that in widening the horizon of monetary talks the United States is now willing to discuss the so-called "dollar overhang."

This was one of the key issues on which Washington has been dragging its heels and concerns what the United States is willing to do to repatriate the billions of dollars held overseas.

While Mr. Burns emphasized that he had used the verb "discuss," the fact he was willing to put the question back on the agenda appeared to be an effort to meet European complaints.

Mr. Burns also said that he does not favor tying the dollar to currencies now floating jointly in the so-called European snake. "We'll have to see how the snake evolves before becoming a part of it," he told reporters.

France, which is currently considering rejoining the snake, is seeking to have the European currencies set a "target zone" against the dollar as well as keeping within fixed rates against each other.

However, Jelle Zijlstra, president of the Dutch central bank, noted today that maintaining a target zone against the dollar would be impossible without the active support of the U.S. monetary authorities.

For his part, Mr. Simon described the U.S. negotiating position this way: "Our approach is firm but not inflexible, principled but not impractical, dedicated but not domineering. And we intend to achieve results."

Mr. Simon said that the best way to protect the value of the dollar is to run a sound economic policy at home.

"Excessive and misguided fiscal and monetary policies," he said, resulted in the dollar having lost 41 per cent of its value over the past decade as measured by the consumer price index.

"The central goal of our domestic policy," he told the bankers, "is to achieve a period of sustained, durable economic growth without bringing on a resurgence of inflation."

He added that "we are determined, even at great political risk, to pursue balanced economic policies—policies that make sense not just for one year but for years to come."

Acknowledging America's slowness to heed the warnings about an impending energy crisis and its hesitancy to conserve consumption and develop new sources, Mr. Simon attacked the "unconscionable dawdling and delay" of Congress in developing an overall energy program.

Morgan Stanley Says It Acted Within Law on AT&T Deals

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Morgan Stanley & Co., the New York investment banking house, said yesterday it had acted "completely within the letter and spirit of the law" in handling American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s $1.6-billion offering last month.

Robert Baldwin, president of the firm, released a three-page statement after The New York Times reported that it was under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission for possible manipulation of AT&T securities (IHT, June 13).

"We'd expect an investigation of Morgan Stanley," Mr. Baldwin said in a telephone interview. "They've got to investigate us. We've got nothing to hide. We've given them everything they've asked for."

Morgan Stanley set off the investigation itself when it complained to the SEC last month that European financial institutions were making a profit by buying AT&T stock from brokers working with Morgan Stanley and then selling the stock back to Morgan Stanley.

The SEC is understood to have lost interest in that phase of the investigation and has begun to concentrate on the role played by Morgan Stanley in the huge AT&T financing.

Since the investigation started, Mr. Baldwin said in the brokerage firm's statement, "various articles and rumors have been circulating which contain inaccurate information." He said he was responding to them now because of indications that the government investigation would be continuing for some time.

He said Morgan Stanley had not purchased any AT&T stock for its own account or those of customers in the two weeks before the telephone company's offering, other than for two small orders. He added that the firm did not execute any transactions in AT&T warrants to buy stock during that period.

During the offering period from May 13 to May 15, he said, the only purchases of stock or warrants by Morgan directly or indirectly were "in accordance with the marketing arrangements set forth in the prospectus" and as permitted by SEC rules.

He added that Morgan Stanley did not sell any warrants other than three unsolicited orders for a total of 6,200 warrants.

Car Sales Rise in U.S.

DETROIT, June 13 (AP).—U.S. car sales in early June rose an unexpectedly strong 9.4 per cent over early May. Auto executives hailed the increase as a further sign of a turnaround in the slumping industry.

However, deliveries trailed year-ago levels by 6.4 per cent to remain at a 14-year low.

The four major American car companies reported today that sales in the June 1-10 period were 157,573, compared with 168,261 in the same 1974 period.

Chrysler and American Motors' sales rose 6 per cent from last year. General Motors was off three-tenths of 1 per cent and Ford Motor was down 25 per cent.

The daily selling rate was 19,697, up from 18,005 for the first 10 days of May but still the lowest for an early June since 1961, when the rate was 16,734.

Industry analysts, who had predicted sales would not top the 150,000 mark, said early June deliveries normally trail early May by 5 per cent. They said the latest results indicated a further strengthening in the auto market.

May sales rose 16 per cent over April to the highest levels for any month since last October, when the recession knocked the bottom out of the new car market. May sales normally rise only 8 per cent above April.

For the year to date, car sales were 3,789,788, off 18 per cent from last year, when deliveries were depressed by fuel shortages. GM was off 11 per cent for the year, Ford and AMC were down 22 per cent and Chrysler was off 30 per cent.

French Partner In Concorde Shows Loss in '74

PARIS, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Ste. Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale, the state-run French partner in the Concorde aircraft and a major aerospace concern, today announced a net loss of 363.3 million francs ($91 million) for 1974 against a loss of 484.7 francs in 1973.

It blamed the loss partly on the introduction of new products on an aerospace market which was suffering from the effects of the recession, and partly on increased competitiveness of American products due to the weakness of the dollar.

The company said it had an operating loss of 349 million francs.

Orders rose by 45 per cent to 13.6 billion francs during 1974, it said, mostly due to the commercial success of the company's helicopter range.

Sales amounted to 4.866 billion francs against 3.688 billion in 1973, an increase of 32 per cent. Exports increased more than 39 per cent to 1.637 billion francs, Aerospatiale said.

The French government had injected 470 million francs into the company in order to offset last year's loss and increase Aerospatiale's financial resources, it said.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $71 million to $2.542 billion in the week ended June 4, the Federal Reserve Board said. This was $271 million less than the level of Eurodollar borrowing in the week of June 5, 1974.

IBM and Comsat to Go Ahead With Communications Project

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP-DJ).—International Business Machines Corp. and Communications Satellite Corp. said yesterday they will proceed with plans to start a joint domestic satellite-communications venture by taking on partners whom they did not identify.

The two companies have thus accepted conditions imposed by the Federal Communications Commission last February in response to their petition for authority to enter the business as a pair.

In March, IBM and Comsat said they were studying the FCC's order and feared that its restrictions "could be interpreted in such a way as seriously to compromise the development and operation of an efficient, competitive satellite entity."

The FCC rejected the original IBM-Comsat proposal, but proposed alternative plans under which the venture would be acceptable. In a letter to the FCC yesterday the companies said they had decided to adopt the "balanced" corporate option contained in the FCC order, which would require Comsat General Corp., a Comsat subsidiary, and IBM to bring in a partner or partners that would own at least 10 per cent of the joint venture.

"Preliminary discussions with potential partners have commenced," the letter continued. However, the companies added in a note to the press that "it is premature to disclose their names."

The companies expect to present a comprehensive proposal to the FCC within 60 days, the letter said.

Stocks Rise on Light Volume After Staging Rally at Midday

NEW YORK, June 13 (IHT).—Prices pushed higher on the New York Stock Exchange today after overcoming early hesitation, but trading was light on the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.16 points to 834.47. It was off about 3 points through much of the first half of the session. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 825 to 550.

Volume totaled 16.3 million shares compared with 15.97 million yesterday, an unusually slow day.

Pershing & Co.'s research vice-president Lawrence Lewis said that for the market to show a meaningful move either up or down at present, heavier volume is needed than in recent sessions.

The better tone today was attributed to improved automobile sales, and to a record decline in manufacturing and trade inventories in April.

Du Pont rose 2 to 119 1/2 among the chemicals.

Heavily-traded Data General gained 1 1/8 to 27 3/4.

Getty Oil spurted 6 1/2 to 191. After the market closed yesterday, it reported test results from an oil field in Mobile, Ala., in which it said one well tested at a rate of 4 million cubic feet a day of gas and 1,546 barrels of liquid hydrocarbons.

Occidental Petroleum, however, fell 3/4 to 18 1/8. The firm said that net income so far this year is about 18 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Comsat climbed 3 1/2 to 38 3/4. The company and IBM will proceed with a joint domestic communications satellite venture.

IBM closed at 206 1/2, down 2 3/8.

Kerr-McGee tacked on 1 3/4 to 89 3/4. The company completed testing a gas discovery well and also completed a discovery oil well.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.42 to 89.43.

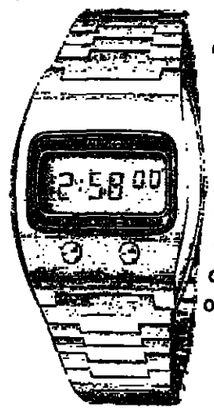
The most active issue was Houston Oil & Minerals, up 7/8 to 37 1/4 on volume of 109,400 shares.

Also active were Risdon Manufacturing, up 1 7/8 to 12 1/2; Newpark Resources, up 1 to 3 7/8; Plant Industries, up 2 to 12 3/4, and Syntex, up 1/8 to 39 7/8.

In Chicago farm commodity futures prices dragged along on the underside through most of the session on the Board of Trade as traders fought to liquidate end-of-the-week possessions.

Soybeans closed nearly 8 cents higher, corn 5 cents, wheat 2 1/2 and oats 1 1/2 cents. Soybean oil gained about 1/2 cent a pound and meal was little changed.

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	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2100 Abby Gen	310	305	305	−5
2440 Abitibi	$ 7	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
16000 Ackands	$17¼	16¾	16¾	−⅜
160 Acres Ltd	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7200 Agnico E	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	−¼
100 Agra Ind	$ 5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
36862 Ata Gas A	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	−¼
82 Ata Nat	$21½	21½	21½	
400 Alance B	$ 5	5	5	
1000 Aminex	$ 5½	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
1775 Atco A	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+½
662 BP Can	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
5400 Bank N S	$43½	43	43½	+⅜
8520 Be Canad	$44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	
1800 Beth Cop A	$11	10¾	10¾	−⅛
3864 Bock Bros	315	305	305	−10
3100 Bovis Cor	135	130	134	+2
225 Braor Res	195	195	195	−5
400 Bramaea	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8596 Brameda	73	71	73	+3
50 Brenda M	395	395	395	
140 BC Phone	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
500 Brunswk	390	390	390	+5

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 13, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4100 Budd Auto	$ 5¾	5½	5¾	
1015 Burns Fds	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
300 Cad Frvw	$12	12	12	
3300 Camio	$13⅝	13¼	13½	+⅛
1026 Campau A	$ 5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
250 C Pakrs C	$19⅝	19½	19½	−⅛
1615 Can Perm	$18¼	18⅛	13¼	+⅛
1800 C Tung	305	305	305	−5
60 C Cabesy	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
100 Cdn Ce	495	495	495	−5
7360 C Imp Bank	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
2250 C Ind Gas	$ 7	6⅞	7	+⅛
5842 Cdn Tire A	$47⅞	47½	47½	
100 C Utilies	$ 8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
100 Canbra	265	265	265	
2200 Cassiar	475	460	460	+10
600 Ceanese	435	430	435	+5
4900 Chieftan D	$ 9	8⅞	9	+⅛
20 CHUM	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1000 Coch Wi	110	110	110	+2
1200 C Holdav I	325	325	325	
6200 Con Bds	310	300	300	−10
5250 Con Distrb	445	440	440	
7435 Cons Gas	$14	13⅝	13⅝	
300 Conwest	290	290	290	−10
2100 Craigmt	445	440	440	
1000 Crush Int	$ 7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
129 vsbylyctzyrToronto stocks sheet 3				
4218 Denison	$54¼	53½	54	−¼
1300 Dicknsn	$ 9	9	9	
2950 Dofasco A	$24½	24⅜	24⅜	−⅛
3660 Dom Store	$16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
500 Du Pont	$21¾	21½	21½	−¼
12300 Dyex L A	$ 8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
310 East Ma	395	395	395	+5
1650 Electro A	$ 5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
1000 Emco	$ 7	7	7	
4700 Facon C	$ 5⅞	5¾	5¾	
2065 Facon	$31¾	31½	31½	+⅛
3475 Fed Ind A	400	390	390	−10
240 Francana	9½	9¼	9½	+⅜
100 G Distrb A	$ 7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
2000 Gnt Mascl	64	64	64	
600 Gibratar	485	480	485	−5
10 Goodyear	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
500 Granduc	97	97	97	−3
1800 Gt Ol Sds	$ 6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
100 Gt W Life	$60	60	60	
200 Graytnd	$17	17	17	
211 Guar Trst	$ 5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
500 Hambro C	181	180	180	−5
2400 Hawker S	$ 5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
2250 Hayes D A	$ 5½	5½	5½	
2233 Houston O	165	165	165	−2
7243 H Bay Co	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2200 Huron Eri	$23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
1720 IAC	$19	18¾	18¾	+⅛
1031 Inland Gas	$ 9	8⅞	8⅞	
615 Int Mogul	200	195	200	+10
7075 Intpr Pipe	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
220 Inv Grp A	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
200 Jannock	$ 6	5¾	5¾	−½
10350 Kaiser Re	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1150 Kaps Tran	265	260	265	+10
1695 Kerr A A	$12¼	12	12	
5400 Koffler	360	350	350	−15
945 Labatt A	$16¾	16½	16½	−⅛
300 Lab Min	$26	26	26	+⅜
1075 LOnt Cem	335	325	335	+10
300 LL Lac	160	160	160	+2
200 Lob Co B	$ 5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
500 Loeb M	315	305	315	+10
1100 Mc'lan H A	$ 8½	8½	8½	+¼
8317 MB Ltd	$23	22¾	22⅞	+⅛
320 M Lf Mills	$24⅞	24⅞	24¾	−¼
330 Maltgml	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
200 McGraw H	400	400	400	
4700 Mel Stores	$13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
12933 Moore	$49⅞	47½	49⅞	+⅛
200 Murphy	480	480	480	−5
12111 Noranda A	$35	34⅝	34⅝	
625 Nor Elect	$27½	27⅜	27½	+¼
200 OSF Ind	355	355	355	
2300 Orchan	220	215	215	−7
1750 Oshawa A	$ 6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1020 Pamour	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	
1680 PanCan P	$13	12⅝	12⅝	−½
135 Patino N V	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
300 Pembin A	355	355	355	
410 Pine Point	$28½	28⅛	28⅛	−¼
200 Pitts C	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	
500 Placer	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
28300 Que Sturg	350	320	330	−35
350 Rayrock	79	79	79	
4 Rdpath A	$20¾	20¾	20¾	
150 Reed Osir A	$ 5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
100 Reichhold	$20½	20½	20½	
6814 Revnu Prp	85	85	85	
800 Rothman	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅜
2000 Scotts	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
6034 Shell Can	$16¾	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
10925 Sherritt A	$ 6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
4400 Siebens	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
12878 Simpsons	$ 8½	8¼	8¼	−⅛
432 Simpson S	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
2500 Slater Stl	$ 9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
4900 Slat W Can	$ 9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅜
1280 Southm A	$26	26	26	−¼
3000 St Brodcst	$ 8	8	8	
7542 Stelco A	$28	27¾	27⅞	
11085 Steep R	140	136	136	+1
5500 Sundale O	$ 5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
200 Tara	$14½	14½	14½	
1000 Teck Cor A	255	255	255	
200 Texaco	$30¼	30¼	30¼	−⅛
400 Thom N A	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	
1539 Tor Dm Bk	$42⅝	42⅝	42¼	−⅛
7100 Traders A	$14	14	14	−⅛
1200 Trans Mt	$10½	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
625 TrCan PL	$ 9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
300 Un Carbid	$21	21	21	
2231 Un Gas	$ 7¾	7½	7⅝	+⅛
905 U Keno	$11⅛	11	11	−⅛
8700 U Siscoe	$ 6⅛	6	6	
500 Upp Can	119	115	119	+4
100 Van Der	400	400	400	−25
1900 Voyager P	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
100 Wstburne	$10½	10½	10½	−⅛
3900 West Mine	240	230	231	−10
100 Westnhse	$17¾	17¾	17¾	−⅛
3000 Willroy	140	140	140	
1425 Woodwd A	$21	20½	21	+⅛
700 Yk Bear	200	200	200	+9

Total sales 1,439,480 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100 Algoma	$25½	25½	25½	−¼
12959 Bank Mont	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
2100 Basic Res	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−⅜
2600 Bombard	365	360	365	
1000 Can Cement	$10⅝	10⅛	10¼	−⅛
100 Cdn Indust	$20	20¼	20¼	
400 Cdn Int Pow	$14⅝	14⅛	14½	−⅜
430 Canron	$18	17¾	18	+½
600 Con Bath	$25¼	25¼	25¼	
500 Fncl Col	145	145	145	+5
445 Imasco	$30	30	30	−¼
1000 Ivaco	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−½
500 Molson A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
130 Power Co	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
1525 Price Co	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
1637 Royal Bank	$33¼	33⅛	33⅛	−⅛
1700 Roy Trust A	$21⅞	21	21¾	−⅜
3500 Steinberg A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
320 Trizec	$16½	16½	16½	
100 Zellers	$ 6¾	6¾	6¾	

Total sales 294,337 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 4½-87	102	103
Asahi 10¼-80	103½	104½
ASEA 8½-86	92½	94½
Ashland 8-87	92	93
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103½	104¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93¼	91¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100⅝	101¾
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
Bergen 8-87	96½	97½
B.N.P. 9½-81	102½	103¼
Borregaard 8½-86	96½	97½
Broken Hill 10-90	100½	101½
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¼	102½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	90½	91½
CNE 9¼-85	100¾	101¼
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	89½
Conoco 8-86	96	97
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92	93
Copen Coun 7¾-87	84¾	85¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	95	96
Corning 8½-86	102½	103½
Cut Ham 8-87	92	93
Dana 8-87	92	93
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	84	85
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EIB 9½-85	101½	102½
Ericsson 9¼-85	101½	102½
Esso 7½-78	100¼	101¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	98	99
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	98½	99¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8½-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H 7¼-88	85¾	87¼
GTE 8¼-86	97½	98½
Haas 8-78	100½	101½
Heas 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	96½	97½
Kimberley 8¼-86	101½	102½
Marubeni 9¼-82	102	103
Michelin 7½-88	83½	84¼
Miles 9½-80	102	103
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89¼	90¼
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	102½	103½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96½	97½
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-84	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 8-88	91½	92½
Papua 9½-83	101½	102½
Pemex 10¼-82	97¾	98¾
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
PhilMorris 8½-86	102¾	103¾
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	101½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88¾	89¾
Queensld 8½-86	94½	95¼
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
S.A.S 8-85	89½	90½
Scanraff 8⅝-88	95½	96½
Scott 8¼-86	102	103
Shell 8-86	97	98
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandin 10¼-81	103½	104½
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-80	101½	102½
St Ind 8½-89	99½	100½
Sumitomo 9½-80	101	102
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	92½	93½
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	87½	88½
Textron 7¾-87	86	87
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	104	105
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	98¼	99¼
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
Union Oil 7-79	99	100
Union Oil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	93½	94½
Volvo 9½-85	94½	100½
Volvo 8-87	89½	90½
Beatrice 4½-92	93	95
Borden 6¾-91	101	103
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	73½	75½
Carnation 4-88	88	90
Chevron 5-88	99½	101½
Chrysler 4¾-88	51½	53½
Chrysler 5-88	54	56
Cont Tel 5½-88	76½	78½
Cumm In 6¼-88	82	84
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79½	81½
Firestone 5-88	77	79
Ford 6-86	80½	82½
Ford 5-88	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-85	84	86
Gen Food 4½-82	86	88
Gillette 4⅝-82	80	82
Gillette 4¾-87	80	82
Gould 5-87	80	82
Gulf West. 5-88	79	81
Halliburt 4½-87	124	126
Honeywell 6-86	75	77
ITT 4¾-87	65	67
I.S.E 6¼-85	75	77
McDerm 4¾-87	137	139
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121	123
Nabisco 5¼-88	88	90
Owens Ill 4½-87	83	85
Penney JC 4½-87	81	83
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	91	93
R C.A. 5-88	74	76
Revlon 4¾-83	109½	111½
Revlon 4⅝-87	99	101
Sperry 4½-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	87	89
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	100½	102½
WarnLam 4½-87	92½	94½
WarnLam 4¼-88	82	84
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	83	85
Am Tob 5½-88	107	109
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¼-91	106½	108½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.47	89.03	97.72
Previous	98.49	89.03	98.07

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	39.70
Albert Heijn	101
Algembank	324.50
Amrobank	74.20
A'dam	Unq.
Fokker	39.60
Heineken	154.50
H.V.A	52.50
Holl-Am-N	58.90
Hoogovens	52.40
K.L.M	55.50
Pakhoed	150
Philips new	24.70
Robeco	174.30
Rolinco	125.39
Royal Dutch	87.20
Unilever	107
Van Ommer	255
Ver Mach	107

Brussels

Arbed	4,310
Brux-Lamb	2,150
Cock Ougree	1,209
Electrobel	6,350
GB-Inno-BM	2,125
Hoboken	4,320
Pétrofina	5,200
Ph Gevaert	1,278
Soc. Générale	2,785
Solvay	2,845
Un Miniere	1,470

Frankfurt

AEG	76.50
BASF	XD129.20
Bayer	116.30
Commerzbk	195
Cont Gumm	72
Daimler	297
Demag	191
DeutBank	293.50
DresdeBk	220
Hoechst	123
Ge's Aktier	75
Hoesch	51.40
Karstdt	442
Kaufhof	250.20
KHD	136
Lufthansa	59
Mannesmann	264.30
Metallgesell	229
Neckermann	150
Rheinstahl	54.50
RWE new	114
Schering	259
Siemens	250.20
Thyssen	69.90
Veba	94.70
Volkswagen	96.20

* xrts.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.83
Anglo-Am	£31.03
Barclay Bk	3.10
Beecham Gr	2.98
BICC	1.23
Boots	2.49
Bowater	1.73
Brit-Am Tob	331
Brit. Oxyg	0.55
Brit. Pet	5.17
BLMC	0.08¾
Burmah	0.32
CadburySch	0.43½
Chartered	1.87
Courtaulds	1.28
Daggafont	0.17
DeBeer D	2.96
Decca Rec	1.96
Distillers	1.38
Dunlop	0.51
E Musling	1.79
GEC	1.27
FreeStGed	£28.75
GKN	2.52
Glaxo Gr	4.33
Gt Un St	1.86
Guinness	1.11
Hawker-Sidd	2.86
Hudson Bay	£12¾
Imp Chem	2.90
Imps	0.40
Mar&Spen	2.23
MetalBox	[illegible]
Nichols	0.42
Plessey	0.73
Rand Mines	3.24
Rank Org	1.53
Royal Dutch	£26¾
R.T.Z.	1.86
Shell	3.18
Thorn (A)	1.69
Tube Invest	2.62
Union Carb	5.20
Vickers	1.39
War L3½	£24⅛
West Deep	£20.00
West Driel	£48.00
West Hold	£35.25
West Min	1.73
Woolworth	0.47½
ZCI	0.62

Milan

Bastogi	1,495
Erba	3,635
Ercole Marel	598
Fiat	1,211
Finsider	352.50
Generali	70,690
IFI	2,430
Italgas	317
Italsider	495
LaRinas	93.25
Montedis	632
Olivetti	1,168
Pirelli	792
Snia Visco	1,659
Terni	60

Paris

Air Liquide	352.10
Alimentaire	59
BSN	495
Carrefour	1,770
Cim Lafarge	172
Citroën	38
Cie Bancaire	408
CFP	140.90
CGE	374.90
CCF	146
Ferodo	77.50
Imetal	290
L'Oréal	830
Mach Bull	30.75
Michelin	1,091
Moët-Henn	475
Moulinex	280
Paribas	167.90
PUK	125.10
Penarroya	55.05
Perrier	111
Peugeot	221
Rh Poulenc	132
Saclior	87.40
St Gobain	131
Suez	725.10
Télémécan	910
Thomson	189.90
Usinor	82.30

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,220
B Boveri	XD1,360
Ciba-Geigy	1,650
Cr Suisse	2,795
Fischer	520
HofRocheN	10,475
Nestlé	3,250
Sandoz	1,645
Sté B Suisse	419
Sulzer	2,330
U.B Suisse	2,970

Market Summary

June 13, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	280,830	26	+⅜
Occiden Pet	258,000	18⅛	−¼
Wlms Cos	248,000	31¼	−1⅝
Searle GD	215,800	19⅝	+⅜
Gen Motors	151,700	43⅝	+¼
Pittston Co	141,800	69⅝	−2⅛
Gulf Oil	139,300	22½	+½
WnAir Lin	117,700	7¾	+½
Howrd John	110,920	12⅛	+½
Whittaker	110,420	4	+¼
Xerox Cp	104,900	69⅛	−⅞
Data Genl	101,200	27¾	+1⅛
Va ElPow	102,700	12	+¼
Ama Inc	97,300	53	−⅜
Southern Co	97,100	12⅝	+¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.20	15.97
Advances	823	590
Decline	550	784
Unchanged	428	424
Total issues	1801	1798
New 1975 highs	43	44
New 1975 lows	6	5

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HoustOil M	169,400	27¼	+⅞
Risdon Mfg	63,900	12½	+1⅜
Newprk Res	60,500	3⅞	+½
Plant Indus	47,000	12¾	+2
Syntex Corp	36,450	37⅞	+⅛
Fatrick Pet	34,500	11⅛	+½
Rusco Ind	33,200	2¼	+⅜
Kaiser Ind	23,700	8⅞	
La Gen Svc	23,030	8¼	−⅛
Falcon Sbd	20,900	29½	+½

Approx total stock sales 2,010,000
Stock sales year ago 1,309,310

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
89.44	88.89	89.43	+0.42

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	816.96	827.01	811.33	824.47	+3.16
20 Trn	167.53	168.84	166.01	167.53	−0.16
15 Utl	81.54	82.21	81.00	81.90	+0.29
65 Stk	252.20	255.26	250.34	253.78	+1.05

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.15	100.14	101.55	+0.49
15 Railroads	39.32	38.68	39.01	−0.04
60 Utilities	43.01	42.24	42.71	+0.23
500 Stocks	91.06	89.30	90.52	+0.44

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.19	47.84	48.20	+0.25
Industrials	53.44	53.02	53.44	+0.28
Transportation	32.14	31.89	32.07	+0.07
Utilities	32.14	32.05	32.14	+0.09
Finance	51.21	50.68	51.21	+0.41

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 12	170,600	327,452	2,215
June 11	214,552	346,526	2,577
June 10	215,606	419,209	3,086
June 9	258,865	456,162	5,477
June 6	215,465	394,100	2,196
June 5	210,752	399,077	1,783

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 5.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
40½	32½	Signal pf2.20		3	39¾	39½	39½	−¾
17¼	14	Signal pf 1		6	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
39¼	25¼	SignodeCp 1	12	41	38¾	38⅜	38½	−½
8⅝	2½	SimPrec 1.2	12	51	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
20¼	12	Simm .88a	10	5	17½	17⅜	17½	+⅛
19⅝	8¼	SimpPat .40	26	89	16⅛	15⅝	16	
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		80	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
36⅜	27½	Singr pf3.50		8	36⅜	36	36	+⅛
27⅝	10¾	SkaggCo .60	12	17	25½	24⅞	24⅞	−⅜
62	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	+⅛
11¼	6⅞	Skil Corp	106	3	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
26	14⅝	Skyline .24	64	681	22⅞	22¼	22¼	−1
9⅝	7¼	SmithAO .60	43	13	9	8¾	9	+¼
32⅝	15⅛	Smithint .24	13	791	30½	29	30⅜	+1¼
57¼	43¼	SmithKline 2	14	16	54⅛	54¼	54½	
12⅛	7⅛	SmithTr .45	5	12	10	9¾	9¾	−⅛
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .60	6	22	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	18	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
11¾	5	SonyCp 0.4e	30	871	11½	11¼	11½	
36	29	SooLin 3.15e	7	6	33¼	32½	33¼	+1
7⅝	4⅛	SOS Con .34	5	17	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
16	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	115	15	14	14¼	−⅛
15⅝	9⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	92	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		1	18½	18½	18½	−½
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBkg .80	7	31	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	
8½	5⅜	SoestPS .64r	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
20⅛	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	5	88	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+⅛
12¾	8⅝	SoulCo 1.40	7	971	12½	12	12	
23¾	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	7	18	28⅜	28	28	
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	52	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	−⅜
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	26	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	+⅛
31⅞	25⅛	Sou Pac 2.24	10	220	28⅝	27⅞	28	+1
55¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	18	26	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	−⅜
6¼	5⅜	Sou Ry pf.50		20	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
30	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	5	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+½
25¾	15⅝	Southld .40b	14	42	25	24¾	24¾	
8⅝	4¼	SwstFor .20	5	54	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
18⅞	12⅝	SwIFl pf1.50		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+¼
11⅞	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	8	216	10⅞	10½	10¼	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
11⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	24	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+⅜
46¾	25⅝	SperryR .76	12	320	44⅝	43⅝	44	
12⅞	5⅞	Sprague El	10	67	10⅛	9¾	10	+⅛
10⅞	8⅜	Spring M .75	11	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
19½	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	12	119	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	18	195	36½	35	36	+⅜
43¾	34⅞	StaleyMfg n	6	118	37¾	36	37½	−⅛
23⅝	19	StPoor 1.92a		26	22¾	22¼	22¼	
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	16	110	68⅝	67⅜	67⅜	−1
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		210	47½	47½	47½	+½
50⅝	28⅛	StBPaint .32	28	66	42½	42	42	−½
32⅜	22⅝	StdOilCal 2	5	604	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+⅛
47⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	7	507	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜	+⅜
75¼	44⅛	StOilOh 1.36	21	111	71⅝	70⅝	71¼	+⅝
10½	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	350	10	9⅝	10	
8⅝	6⅜	StdPrud .66	9	19	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+¼
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+¼
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	8	8	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+⅜
8½	6	Stanray .60	8	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	6	17⅜	17	17	−⅜
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv		69	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		33	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	−⅛
72½	40	StufCh 2.20	8	73	68⅜	67⅝	68⅛	−⅜
69⅛	39¾	Stau pf1.80a		1	67¼	67¼	67¼	−1⅜
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	9	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	15	216	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	17	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅞	10⅞	StevensJ .80	7	83	16⅝	16	16¼	+¼
24⅝	17	StewWa 1.92	7	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
18⅛	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	11	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
12⅛	10¾	StokVC pf 1		z450	12	11½	12	+½
58⅝	33⅞	StoenWeb 2	10	41	55½	55	55½	+¼
12¾	8⅝	StoneCon .60	3	29	11¾	11½	11¾	−⅛
16⅞	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	9	15	15	15	−⅛
14¼	13⅝	Storge Tech	9	41	13½	13¼	13¼	−⅛
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	5	18⅝	18	18⅝	+½
11	6¼	StridRite .70	7	1	10	10	10	+⅜
32⅝	19	StoWor 1.32	16	20	32¼	32⅜	32¼	+¼
25½	16	StW pfA1.40		7	24½	24½	24½	−¼
2⅝	1¼	Suave Sho e	7	28	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	11⅝	SubProGs 1	7	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .20a		110	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+⅜
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	99	35¼	34⅝	35⅜	+1⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		118	38⅝	37¼	38⅝	+1⅛
19	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	12	22	19	18½	19	+½
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	8	66	25	23¼	24⅞	+1⅝
40	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		1	39½	39½	39½	−½
15⅝	9	SunshMg .36	16	35	14⅝	13⅞	14	−⅜
25¾	15	SupValu .50	9	32	25⅝	25	25	−⅜
225	153	Supr Oil 1.40	14	21	219½	215¼	218	+1½
5⅜	3	SupmkG .20	14	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Superscpe	3	20	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	
6¼	2⅝	SutroMt .25e	14	42	6⅜	6	6⅜	+⅜
7	4	Swank .48	5	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	10	20	19½	19¼	19⅜	−⅛
7⅝	3	Systron Don	29	4	7	7	7	
		T						
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
8¾	5	Talley .40	6	67	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		29	11	10⅝	10⅞	−⅛
15⅝	9½	TampaE .96	11	83	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅜
40¼	11¾	Tandy Corp	11	87	37⅝	36⅛	37½	+1⅛
6⅞	4	Tappan .20		46	6⅝	6	6¼	+⅛
7½	4⅝	Technicolr	6	27	6⅞	6⅛	6½	
14¼	5	Technicon	12	34	10¼	10	10	−⅜
39½	18⅛	Tektronx .20	13	78	37⅝	36¾	36⅞	−1⅛
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	23	5⅛	4⅞	5	−⅛
19	9½	Teledyn .32i	11	65	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		658	8⅝	7¾	8½	+⅜
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	19	71	2⅝	2½	2½	
24⅞	19¾	Tennco 1.60	6	599	24½	23⅞	24½	+½
2⅝	¾	Tennco wt A		1182	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+¼
91⅝	74	Tennc pf5.50		15	91	89½	91	+2⅛
20⅛	13½	TesoroP .40	4	146	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	2808	26⅛	25⅝	26	+⅜
39½	28⅛	TexCom .90	14	49	39¼	39	39¼	+⅛
36⅞	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	9	66	33	32⅝	32⅝	+¼
32⅝	23⅞	TexGsT 1.88	7	87	31⅜	31	31	−⅜
34⅜	23⅞	TexsgIf 1.20	6	102	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅛
14	8⅜	Texasind 1b	14	2	13	13	13	
114½	61	Texinst 1	30	210	103⅞	100⅝	102	+¼
9⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	6	83	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	9	391	19½	18½	18¾	
33⅛	20⅝	TexPLd .70e	30	6	31	30¾	30¾	−⅛
24½	18	TexUt 1.24	11	186	22⅝	22	22	−⅛
6⅛	2¾	Texfi Ind		29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
24¼	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	172	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
29⅜	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅝
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		5	21¾	21½	21¾	+⅛
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	6	142	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
45½	25⅝	ThomBet .72	24	92	46	45½	46	+1
11	5	Thomin .40b	13	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	11	47	8	7¾	8	+⅛
6⅝	4¾	ThriftDg .40	11	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
19⅛	10⅝	TI Corp 1	18	613	16½	15¾	16⅛	+⅜
40	30¼	TidwatM .70	8	13	37⅝	37	37⅛	+⅛
14	7¼	Tigerint .40	10	139	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
53½	24⅝	Timeinc 2	10	48	47⅞	46⅞	47⅜	+⅜
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	10	66	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	−⅛
36	24¾	Timkn 1.80a	7	17	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	−⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7¼	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		195	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅝
21⅞	16⅞	ToledoEd 2	7	36	20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
10	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	14	20	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
8½	4⅝	TootRol .40b	8	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
29⅝	13½	TraneCo .96	14	61	26⅛	25½	25⅝	−⅛
39⅞	27¼	TranUn 1.56	12	54	34	32⅛	33⅞	+1⅝
12⅛	5¼	Trans W Air		364	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+¼
16¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	−⅛
12½	7¼	TranWF .16	8	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9½	6	Transam .59	13	137	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
21½	17½	Traninc 1.84		31	20	19⅞	19⅞	
9⅝	7¾	Transco .80	12	42	8⅝	8½	8½	
7⅝	5⅞	Transon .45	5	22	6¼	6	6¼	
7⅝	4⅝	TranOh .20r	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	42	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
28⅞	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	12	207	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		4	35½	35¼	35½	+⅛
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		165	10½	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
19⅝	16	TriCon 1.25e		85	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+⅜
34¼	28½	TriCn pf2.50		5	31½	31¼	31½	−⅜
4⅞	2⅝	TriSou Mtge		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
16	11⅝	Trialnd .90a	3	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	TrianPfc .40	74	33	10½	10	10⅛	+⅜
20⅝	9½	Trinity .80	5	28	19⅝	19¼	19½	−⅛
24	13¾	Tropican .20	20	31	23⅛	22⅝	23	−⅛
24⅝	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	218	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅝
57½	40½	TRW pf4.50		19	58	57¼	58	+1½
64	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		1	61½	61½	61½	−⅛
10½	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	114	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	−⅛
11⅞	5⅛	TwenCen .40	8	104	10⅞	10¼	10½	
18⅝	8⅞	TycoLb .10e	11	76	17¼	16⅞	17	
24⅜	13½	TylerCp .60	5	11	22½	22⅜	22⅛	−⅜
		U						
23	13⅝	UAL In .60a	6	75	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	−⅛
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	14	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	−⅜
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	14	13	12⅞	13	
11⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	20	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
3	1½	UMET Tr		52	2	2	2	−⅛
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
37	17½	UnilLtd .89e	12	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	−2¼
9⅞	6¾	UnBanc .84b	6	95	8½	8¼	8¼	−⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	10	83	60½	57⅞	60½	+2⅛
66½	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	6	620	57¼	56⅛	57	+⅛
12½	8	UnCom 1.33	8	37	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2½	Union Corp	12	220	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅝
12½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	120	12	11⅛	11⅞	
64¼	55	UnEl pf6.40		z30	58	58	58	
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z80	42	41½	42	+1
26⅝	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		13	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	127	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
45	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	199	44½	43⅞	44	+⅛
58	43	UOCa pf2.50		54	57⅝	56⅛	57⅝	+⅜
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	253	78	76¼	77⅞	+1⅛
14⅛	11	UnPac pf.47		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−¼
3⅛	1⅜	Uniona Inc		24	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	6	83	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
81⅝	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z20	76½	76½	76½	
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		42	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		31	8	7⅝	7⅞	−⅛
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	20	7¾	7½	7½	
10⅛	6⅝	UnGasP .72	9	606	11	10⅛	10⅞	+⅝
22¼	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	29	22	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
11	6½	Unitind .36b	7	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
7¼	4⅝	Unitin pf.42		1	7	7	7	
5⅛	1⅞	Unitinn .10		8	4	4	4	
15½	12	UnitMM .80	7	29	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
19¼	8	Un Nuclr	225	102	18	17⅜	18	+⅛
2½	1⅛	UnitPk Min		1	2	2	2	
11½	6	UnitReig .48	5	136	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
34	25⅛	USFidG 2.48	12	42	32¾	32¼	32¼	−⅛
17⅛	12⅛	USFoS 1.50e		2	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	314	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+⅜
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		7	24	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
7½	2⅛	US Home		125	6	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
5	2⅝	US Ind .33r		267	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
14	9¼	USLeasg .24	9	26	10	9⅝	9⅞	−⅛
4⅝	2½	US Rltylnv		23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
12½	7⅝	US Shoe .95	6	23	11¾	11	11⅛	+⅛
65⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	361	57⅝	56⅝	57	+⅛
29⅞	13¾	USTobac .90	12	15	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+⅛
57½	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	338	55⅝	53½	55⅞	+1⅜
131½	86¼	UnTech pf 8		20	127½	122¼	127½	+4
15¾	12⅝	UniTel 1.08	10	659	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
1⅝	7-16	UniTel wt		192	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		68	19½	19	19½	+½
23½	19	UnTel pf1.50		2	22½	22	22	+1½
9⅛	3	Unitrode Cp	13	121	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
29	16⅝	UnivarCp 1	4	38	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+⅜
39	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	5	38	38	38	+⅛
18	11⅛	UOP .90	6	144	14¾	14½	14⅝	+⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	15	353	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞	+½
17⅝	10	USLIFE .30	7	57	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
10⅛	8½	UsliteF .96a		20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
20	12	USM slpl.20	4	15	19	18¾	18⅞	
74⅞	39⅛	Utahlntl 1	17	517	68⅜	66⅛	67⅜	−1⅛
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	63	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+⅜
24¼	17	UV Ind 1b	3	38	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	+⅛
		V						
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		8	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
5⅞	2	Venice .20	28	26	5⅞	5½	5½	−⅛
14⅛	11	VestSec 1.25		8	12½	12⅛	12½	
35⅝	21¾	Velco Offsh	15	130	31⅝	30¼	31⅝	+⅝
26¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	−⅛
10	2¾	Viacom Int	11	86	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+⅝
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50		12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.16	7	1007	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	71½	71½	71½	
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z40	70	70	70	−⅛
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z50	51	51	51	
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z100	47	47	47	+1
7¾	3⅞	Vornado Inc	13	33	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
14⅛	8⅛	VSI Corp .60	6	8	14	13⅝	13⅞	−⅛
33⅝	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	13	32⅝	32	32⅝	+⅛
		W						
20⅝	12¼	Wachova .76	9	24	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
44⅝	27⅞	Wach pf2.20		7	43½	42¾	42¾	−⅜
4⅛	2⅛	WachRl .84e		23	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
44	27⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	2	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+⅛
10½	6	WallMur .60	4	11	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
24¼	9½	WalMart .12	23	75	23	22⅝	23	+⅜
15⅝	6⅝	WangL .08e	15	40	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	−⅛
9½	4⅞	Ward Foods	24	22	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
9⅞	7⅛	Warnaco .80	8	4	9	8⅞	9	
8½	4½	WrnerCo .50	6	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
17⅞	8⅝	WrnCom .50	6	43	15⅝	15	15⅜	+⅛
63	40	WrnC pf4.25		1	55	55	55	
34¼	17	WrnC pf1.25		72	30	29½	30	−⅛
37⅝	25	WarnerL .97	18	159	36	35⅝	35⅞	+⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	9	5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	−⅛
19¼	12	WashGs 1.85	5	11	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	x17	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛
29⅝	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		x5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
15⅜	12¾	WashStl 1a	3	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
19¼	16½	WasWat 1.92	9	39	19¼	18¾	19¼	+⅛
10⅞	4	Waste Mant	11	37	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
35⅛	11¾	WatknJ .20e	19	86	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	20	2	4	4	4	
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	8	8	7⅝	7¼	7½	−⅛
16¼	10¾	Wean pf.94k		6	15¼	15¼	15¼	
7⅝	4⅛	Weathrd .40	6	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	150	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	−⅛
9⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	7	13	8½	7⅞	8	−⅛
21½	15	WellsMkt .60	9	9	20⅝	20½	20½	
1⅛	⅜	Welbilt Corp		5	1	1	1	−⅛
18⅞	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	593	18⅞	18	18⅞	+⅝
7	3⅛	WellFM .10p		18	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	7	23	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
23	18⅝	WstctTr 1.80	7	3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	−⅛
52	46	WIPP pf4.50		z140	51	50	50	
37½	18⅞	WstPtPep 2	7	56	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−⅛
9⅛	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	7	1177	7⅝	7⅛	7¾	+½
25⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	85	23⅛	22⅝	23	+⅛
16⅞	7⅝	WnCo NAm	11	37	15	14⅝	15	
8¼	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	25	7¼	7	7	
14⅝	8¾	WnPublh .89	6	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
15⅞	9½	WUnion 1.40	51	75	14	12¾	13⅞	
45	32½	WnUn pf4.50		1	45	45	45	+⅛
19¼	9¼	WestgEl .97	50	401	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	−⅛
31	19⅛	Westvco 1.40	5	97	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+⅛
16⅞	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	35	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
42⅛	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	22	224	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+⅛
17½	10⅛	WhelFry .40	10	44	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	23	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
27	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	41	25	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+⅛
21⅝	8⅞	WhitCon .80	7	126	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
34	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
10⅝	7⅛	WhiteM .10p	4	78	8¼	8	8⅛	
4	1⅞	Whittaker	11	1104	4	3⅞	4	+¼
13¼	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	80	12½	12¼	12⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅜	WiebdtSt .28	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
37⅝	25¼	WllmsCo .60	6	2488	32⅞	31	31¼	−1⅝
54	29⅞	WllmsCo wt		94	45	42½	43⅛	−1⅛
39⅞	27⅞	WinnDx 1.32	13	22	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		148	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
27⅞	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	62	27	26⅝	27	+⅛
102	89⅞	WisE pf8.90		z100	98	98	98	
15½	11⅛	WiscPS 1.32	9	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	14	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
3¼	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	11	29	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
13⅞	6⅛	Wometco .56	9	172	14⅛	13⅞	14	−⅛
17⅞	7	WoodsCp .48	9	26	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	131	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	25	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
64⅞	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	12	33	63⅛	62	62	−1
5	3⅛	Wurlitzer		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
4	1⅛	Wyly Corp		31	3	2⅞	3	
		Y						
87⅛	50⅞	XeroxCp 1	16	1049	69⅞	68	68⅛	−⅞
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	3	36	10	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
		X						
10⅜	4⅞	Yates Ind	4	38	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
		Z						
19⅛	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	7	5	16½	16½	16½	
32⅞	22⅝	Zapata .60	4	74	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+⅛
6	2⅛	Zayre Corp		32	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
26⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	103	105	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+⅝
12⅝	4⅛	Zurn Ind .32	13	51	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend valueonex-dividendor ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. xEx dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include change in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to [illegible] per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices June 13, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Bank and Trust

	Bid	Ask
Bankam	43	43⅞
1st Bk Sy	40	40¼
1stEmp S	12½	13¼
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Harif NC	17⅞	17⅞
Midl Bks	22½	23½
Sahw Cp	31	32½
U Va Bks	15⅝	15⅞
Va N Bnk	17	18

Insurance

	Bid	Ask
Fld Un Lf	21¼	21¾

Industrials

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5¾	6¼
AID nc	2¾	3¼
AVM Cp	2¼	3
Acushnt	10¼	11¾
Addisn W	10⅛	10½
Adv Ros	2¼	2½
Alberts	5	5½
Alico Inc	7⅛	7¾
Allyn Bac	4½	5⅛
A El Lab	1⅛	1⅜
Am Exp	42½	43
Am Finl	10	11⅜
Am Furn	2¾	3⅛
Am Greet	14⅛	14⅝
Am Telev	16¼	17
Am Weld	10	11
Amfr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5¼	5⅞
Anheus B	38¼	38⅞
Ard May	1½	1¾
ArkWtG	17¾	18¼
Arvida	6½	6⅞
AsCC Bot	13¼	14½
AffGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	4¼	4⅝
Ball PntC	9¼	10¼
Bang Hv	11½	12¼
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅞
Bassett F	18	18¾
Bayls Mk	8¾	9¼
Beeline F	4⅞	5¼
Betz Lab	43½	44¼
Bibb Co	8¾	9½
Bird Son	47½	49½
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Blck Hlls	33½	35
Bonza Inf	3	3¼
Booz AH	4½	4⅞
Braden	4⅛	5⅛
Brinks	12	12½
Brks Sca	14¼	15
Brwning	3	3⅛
Buckb M	7	7½
uckeye	7¼	7¾
Burn Slm	6⅞	7⅝
CalWSv	24¾	25¼
Campl Ch	1⅛	2
Conrad H	1½	1⅞
Cap Swst	4⅛	5⅛
Capin Air	1⅜	1⅝
Cap Tcc	2¼	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
ConVI PS	10½	11¼
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	8½	9¼
Chi Bridg	77½	79
Chilm Cp	2⅝	3⅛
ChrisSe	110½	113½
Circle F	2	2⅝
C'tznUl A	29¾	30¼
CltznUt B	28½	29
Clark Mf	26½	27½
Clow Cp	8¾	9¼
Colu Venl	2¾	3¾
Com Clr	17¾	18¾
Coml Sh	25	26½
Comw Pa	24¼	25¼
C onPap	41¾	42¾
Craw Co	31½	33
Cross Co	12¼	13
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5¼	6
D ataDan	2¼	2⅝
Data 100	12⅝	13⅛
Dayt Inc	21½	24½
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	42	43
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3¼
DeLux C	33½	34¼
Del CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	10½	11¼
Dixn Cru	16¼	17¼
Docutel	8⅝	9
Dollar G	5⅝	5¾
Dorch G	11⅝	11⅞
Dow Jone	25½	26⅞
Doyle DB	10	10½
Dunkin D	4⅞	5⅛
Duriron	16¼	17¼
Eberln In	3½	4
Econ Lab	31⅞	32⅝
ElPas El	10⅛	10½
Elba Syst	5⅛	6¼
Elder Be	4¼	5
Elec Nucl	7¼	7¾
Elec Mod	1⅜	1⅞
Energy C	4⅞	5⅝
Entwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	18¼	18⅝
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	20¼	21
Fab Tek	1⅜	1⅞
Fngrht	2	2⅜
Fst Bost	19⅛	19½
Ficknor	19½	20
Fla WalU	⅜	1⅛
Forest O	14¼	14⅝
Frmlgli	¾	1⅛
Folomal	7⅜	8⅛
Frkln Cp	3⅝	3⅝
Frnkln El	6½	7
Frnd Ice	24	24⅝
Gov EFin	9⅝	9⅞
Graph Cn	16½	17¼
Green Mt	7⅞	8⅝
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅝
Gulf Intst	7⅝	8⅛
Gyrodn	3⅝	4⅛
Harper R	8⅝	8⅞
Henred F	16½	17
Holobm	2⅛	2⅞
Hoover	11⅞	12⅜
Horiz Res	3⅛	4¼
Huck Mfg	4⅜	4⅞
Huds Pap	20½	22
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	6
Hyatt nt	5½	6
Ind Nuclr	4	4½
Intra Ind	2¼	2¾
Infrmk In	1½	2
Infrml G	11¾	12¼
InBk Wsh	3⅞	4
IaSou Ut	22	22½
Jamsby	13¼	14
Jiffy Fds	1	1⅜
Joslyn M	15	15¾
KMS Ind	3¾	4⅛
Kalsr Stl	36⅝	37¼
KaisStl pf	19	19½
Kalvar	4⅞	5⅛
Kaman A	19	19⅝
Kampg A	5⅛	5⅝
Kale Gre	1	1½
Kear Tr	6⅛	6⅝
Kelly Svc	12¼	13
Keuff Ess	13	14
Keye F'b	13⅝	14⅛
Key CusF	4⅝	4¾
King Int	1⅜	2¼
Knap Vcg	11¼	12¼
Lance n	21¾	22½
Land Res	¾	1⅛
Leadv Cp	1⅜	2¼
Lin Bcast	8½	8⅞
Log Etrn	2⅝	3⅛
Madisn G	12¾	12⅞
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Mallkrt	49½	50¼
Manor C	2⅝	2⅞
Marll Frt	7⅛	7¾
Maul LP	8¾	9¼
McCor	36¾	37¾
McQuay	10½	11¼
Measur	22¼	22¾
Medlrn	38	38¾
Merid In	2¼	2¾
Mdlsx W	12¾	13½
Midld Ca	1⅜	2
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millpr	56½	58½
Miner In	3⅝	4¼
Minn Gas	18⅝	18⅞
Miss Vl G	12¼	13
Mrs S Pie	11¼	12
Mont Col	6⅛	6½
Moore P	8¾	9¾
Moore S	18	19
Molch M	3	4
Mot Club	4¼	4¾
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Co	5¼	6
Nat G&O	9	9¾
Nat Lib	3	3⅛
N Patent	9	9⅝
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅝
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅛
NJ Nat G	12½	13¼
Nielsn A	20	20½
Nielsn B	21½	22
NoCar Gs	8⅝	9
N Eur Oil	27⅛	28¼
Nortro K	25⅝	26½
NW NatG	7⅝	8⅛
NW PuSv	18	18½
Noxel Cp	12½	13¼
Ogilvy M	19¾	20½
Ohio Ferr	13¼	14
Oil Shale	4⅝	5
Ormont	4¼	4⅝
Otter TP	18	19½
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	28⅞	29⅝
PacGa R	25½	26¼
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	22⅞	23⅝
Parks H	2¼	3
Pauley P	5½	6⅛
Peerl Mf	17½	18¼
Pa Enter	14⅛	14⅝
PnzlOff B	9⅝	9⅝
Pepsi BW	5⅞	6⅜
Petrolit	77½	79
Pettibon	22	23
Philip L	10⅝	10⅞
Pledmt A	4	4½
Pinkrtn	36	36⅝
P'on HIB	29¾	30¼
Istilin	2⅝	2⅞
Possis Cp	2¼	3
Progrp	2¼	2⅝
Pub S NC	9	9⅝
P Bennet	40¾	41¼
PutD Cap	4	4½
Qual Inns	2	2½
Regen Pr	3¼	4
Rahall C	4⅞	5¼
Ravch Cp	253	258
Ra ymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	6¼	6½
Road Ex	38¼	39
Robin M	8¼	9½
Roberts J	3¼	4¼
Roselon	3¾	4
Rouse	4	4¼
Rus Stov	15	15¾
Sadlier	1½	2
Scan Dat	1¾	2
Scripp s H	17½	19
Sels Delt	3⅝	3⅝
Seneca F	2¾	3¼
Seven U	31¼	32
Snap Tls	32½	33½
Solid Sta	10⅛	11¼
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Co.	8⅛	8½
Sw E Sv	13¾	14⅛
Standyn	15	15¾
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterg Slr	3⅞	4⅝
Strawb C	22	23½
Supda F	2	2½
Super E	4⅛	4½
TIME DC	6⅞	7¼
TampeX	33¾	34¾
Tayr Wl	16½	17
Tech Pub	7⅛	8¼
Tachere	14¾	15¼
Tecum P	33½	35½
Tennant	28	30
Tifny Co	5¾	6¼
Transo O	11⅞	12⅝
Trco Pd	22½	25
Trim OG	2½	2⅝
Tyson F	11¼	11⅝
Un McGl	8¼	9
US Bknt	4	4⅝
US TrkLn	11¾	12¼
Up Pan P	15½	16
Vacy Gs	6⅝	7¼
VanD Air	7¾	8⅛
Vance S	3⅛	3½
Vecro	6⅝	7
Ventron	22⅝	23¼
Wads Pu	6⅝	7½
Wsh NG	9½	10
Webb Re	8⅞	9⅝
Weco Dv	2	2¼
Weight W	6	6⅝
Wedtrn	7¾	2⅞
Wong M	8⅝	8⅞
We Gar	4	4⅝
Wesbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mtg	2½	2⅞
Weslmd	47¼	48
Wsc PL	16¼	16⅝
Wdwrd L	18⅞	19⅝
Wright W	4¼	4⅝
ZionUt B	15	15⅝

NEW YORK, June 13.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.62½N	1.02
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.74 a	.73
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.63½	.37
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	213.93	151.3
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	71-72	99-100
Lead, spot, lb.	19	.21½
Copper elec., lb.	.63½-65	85½-87
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.44	4.63½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	34½-38
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.46	5.073
Gold N.Y., oz	164.45	
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	703.2	798.8

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
June 13, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Jul	13.75	13.80	12.60	12.65	13.45
Sep	13.35	13.35	12.03	12.10	13.00
Oct	13.15	13.20	11.90	12.00	12.80
Mar	12.55	12.55	11.75	11.80	12.23
May	12.20	12.21	11.67	11.70	12.15
Jul	12.30	12.30	11.40	11.40	12.00
Sep	12.05	12.07	11.30	11.30	11.85
Oct	12.05	12.05	11.25	11.25	11.75
Sales: 6,439.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Dec	138.00	138.00	138.00	B136.00	138.00
Mar	139.00	138.00	138.00	B138.00	138.00
Sales: 4.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	45.30	45.40	44.95	45.05	46.00
Sep	42.00	42.30	41.80	42.05	42.75
Dec	41.80	42.00	41.60	41.80	42.30
Mar	42.21	42.30	41.85	41.90	42.75
May	42.79	42.79	42.40	42.45	43.10
Jul	42.90	42.95	42.85	42.85	43.40
Sales: 1,362.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jun	51.60	51.80	51.60	51.80	51.50
Jul	51.80	52.10	51.70	51.90	51.60
Sep	52.90	53.00	52.60	52.90	52.50
Dec	54.20	54.50	54.10	54.40	54.10
Jan	55.00	55.02	54.80	54.90	54.60
Mar	55.80	56.00	55.70	55.90	55.60
May	56.60	57.00	56.60	56.90	56.60
Jul	58.00	58.00	57.60	57.90	57.60
Sales: 1,252.					

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-43

Aetna Lif pf	Empire Fin	Oford Ind
Am Seating	Eon Cp	Pasco Inc
ArizPub Svc	Fairch Cam	Pit Forging
Asd Spring	FederDStr	PortGE pf
Big Three	Flintkote	PuerR Cem
Boston Ed	Gulf Oil	Rohr Ind
Briggs Strat	Infrentl Div	Sealed Pow
Capit Hold	Int Brands	SOS Con
CaroPwLt	JerC 13.50pf	Sutro Mtg
Chromally	Kellogg Co	Tampa Elec
CityInv pf B	Kellwood Co	Thom Betts
Cm E 2.87pf	McKee Co	TRW 4.50pf
ConEd pf B	Munford	UnGas PLin
Dayln PwLt	NIM 10.60pf	Wometco A
Delmar PLt		

NEW LOWS-4

GlfSU 4.40pf	NoNG 5.80pf	OhEd 8.20pf
LTV Cp pfA	NVF Co	Storge Tech

Italian Living Cost Up

ROME, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Italy's cost-of-living index rose 0.7 per cent in May, half the rise of April, the government statistics bureau reported today. The index was 169.1 (1970 equals 100), up 20.3 per cent from a year earlier.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	6.10	6.18	5.78	5.78	6.00
Mar	7.20	7.25	6.80	6.92	7.06
Apr	7.90	8.00	7.80	7.80	7.70
May	9.55	9.70	9.45	9.48	9.43
Sales: 5,290.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	52.90	53.90	52.90	53.90	52.90
Sep	54.80	56.00	54.80	56.00	54.90
Nov	57.70	57.70	57.70	B57.50	B56.55
Jan	58.00	58.80	59.00	58.80	B57.60
Mar	60.50	60.75	60.50	B60.20	B59.20
Jul	62.00	62.25	62.00	62.25	B61.80
Sales: 130.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	448.00	448.00	446.10	446.10	447.70
Jul	449.90	451.50	445.00	447.50	449.20
Sep	455.70	457.80	452.00	454.10	455.80
Dec	465.50	467.90	462.00	464.20	465.90
Jan	468.40	470.30	465.90	467.20	468.90
Mar	475.00	475.00	473.20	473.80	475.50
May	481.10	483.90	478.70	480.20	482.00
Jul	488.50	488.50	484.50	486.50	488.40
Sep	494.60	494.70	492.80	492.80	494.80
Sales: 5,353.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Jul	44.45	44.57	44.37	44.42	44.67
Oct	45.75	45.96	45.75	45.80	46.03
Dec	46.55	46.55	46.50	46.60	46.75
Mar	47.35	47.35	47.35	47.50	47.60
May	—	—	B48.05	B48.15	—
Jul	—	—	B48.65	B48.70	—
Oct	—	—	B49.05	B49.10	—
Sales: 800.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
June	165.00	165.00	165.00	164.20S	164.70
Aug	166.50	166.50	165.70	165.90S	166.50
Oct	168.50	168.50	168.50	168.10S	168.70
Dec	170.80	170.80	170.10	170.40S	171.60
Feb	173.00	173.00	172.70	172.70S	173.30
Apr	175.00	175.00	175.00	174.90S	175.50
Jun	177.80	177.80	177.00	177.20S	177.80
Aug	180.00	180.000	179.50	179.40S	180.00
Sales: 1,152.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.95½	2.98½	2.93	2.97	2.97
Sep	3.00½	3.04½	2.98	3.03	3.02
Dec	3.10	3.13	3.07½	3.12	3.11
Mar	3.18	3.21½	3.16½	3.21½	3.19
May	3.21½	3.24½	3.20	3.24½	3.22
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.76¼	2.78½	2.75¼	2.77¾	2.77¼
Sep	2.53	2.57½	2.52¼	2.56½	2.54
Dec	2.37	2.42½	2.37	2.42	2.37¼
Mar	2.42¼	2.49	2.42¾	2.48	2.43½
May	2.47¾	2.53½	2.47⅞	2.52½	2.47½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.00	5.11¼	4.97½	5.08	5.00½
Aug	4.89	4.96	4.87½	4.95	4.90
Sep	4.81	4.88	4.79	4.84	4.82
Nov	4.81	4.87	4.79	4.86	4.82
Jan	4.88	4.93½	4.86	4.92½	4.89
Mar	4.96	5.01	4.95	5.01	4.97½
May	5.02½	5.08½	5.01½	5.07	5.04
Jul	5.09	5.13	5.09	5.12	5.09
Aug	5.10	5.14	5.10	5.13	5.10
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	21.15	21.65	20.95	21.45	21.15
Aug	19.90	20.40	19.75	20.25	20.00
Sep	19.25	19.70	19.15	19.45	19.20
Oct	18.60	19.05	18.40	19.05	18.60
Dec	17.80	18.50	17.75	18.25	17.95
Jan	17.60	18.20	17.55	18.00	17.65
Mar	17.45	18.05	17.45	17.85	17.60
May	17.40	17.80	17.35	17.75	17.50
Jul	17.25	17.60	17.20	17.55	17.25
Aug	17.10	17.40	17.10	17.30	17.20
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	122.50	123.00	122.10	122.30	122.70
Aug	123.50	124.20	123.30	123.50	123.70
Sep	125.00	125.00	124.50	124.50	124.50
Oct	125.50	126.00	125.00	125.50	125.50
Dec	127.50	128.00	126.70	127.50	127.50
Jan	129.50	130.50	129.00	130.00	130.00
Mar	131.50	133.30	131.50	133.00	132.50
May	—	—	—	133.00	133.00
Jul	—	—	—	136.00	137.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	477.50	447.50	445.50	446.00	449.00
Jul	446.00	450.00	445.00	448.00	451.00
Aug	453.00	455.00	448.00	452.00	492.00
Oct	458.50	462.00	455.50	459.00	460.00
Dec	464.50	468.00	461.50	465.80	465.50
Feb	473.00	475.00	469.50	473.00	473.00
Apr	479.00	481.50	473.50	479.00	480.00
Jun	485.50	488.00	479.00	486.00	486.00
Aug	492.50	492.50	485.00	492.00	492.50

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Jun	54.25	55.27	54.25	54.90	53.90
Aug	48.80	49.40	48.80	49.40	48.52
Oct	43.35	43.90	43.35	43.90	43.12
Dec	41.60	41.95	41.40	41.80	41.60
Feb	40.62	40.85	40.55	40.55	40.60
Apr	40.00	40.20	39.80	39.90	39.95

Sales: June 3215; Aug 2295; Oct 2964; Dec 624; Feb 340; April 44.

Open interest: June 3288; Aug 17577; Oct 8218; Dec 4463; Feb 2453; April 67.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jun	51.45	52.25	51.40	52.25	50.90
Jul	52.97	53.30	52.75	53.20	52.40
Aug	51.50	51.80	51.22	51.80	50.95
Oct	47.25	47.37	47.00	47.25	47.00
Dec	47.35	47.45	47.15	47.25	46.90
Feb	46.35	46.45	46.10	46.30	46.05
Apr	43.10	43.25	42.95	42.97	43.00
Jun	43.37	43.55	43.30	b43.40	a43.35

Sales: June 304; July 1080; Aug 945; Oct 430; Dec 514; Feb 256; April 57; June 6.

Open interest: June 735; July 3994; Aug 3906; Oct 1611; Dec 4645; Feb 2316; April 490; June 90.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jun	44.50	44.80	44.25	b44.80	45.00
Jul	47.60	47.95	47.50	a47.80	47.50
Aug	51.00	51.50	51.00	51.35	b50.60
Sep	57.90	58.25	57.70	58.20	57.70
Oct	56.25	56.25	56.00	56.25	56.25
Nov	58.15	58.45	58.10	b58.45	58.10
Dec	60.40	61.00	60.35	61.00	a60.10

Sales: June 19; July 17; Aug 30; 300; Oct 24; Nov 20; Dec 33.

Open interest: June 47; July 202; 178; Sep 1782; Oct 70; Nov 272; Dec 43.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul	77.50	78.52	77.30	78.40	7
Aug	76.90	77.90	76.80	77.75	7
Feb	74.30	74.95	74.10	74.95	7
Mar	73.45	73.95	73.15	73.90	a7
May	72.50	73.25	72.50	73.25	7
Jul	72.10	72.50	71.95	72.50	7

Sales: July 3904; Aug 1930; Feb 1[illegible]; March 118; May 154; July 8.

Open interest: July 6475; Aug 4411; 3832; March 614; May 704; July 235.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
June	164.60	164.90	164.60	164.70	16
Sep	167.20	167.60	166.80	167.20	16
Dec	170.60	170.70	170.20	170.40	17
Mar	174.00	174.20	173.70	174.00	17
Jun	177.60	178.00	177.10	177.20	17
Sep	181.00	181.20	180.90	180.90	18

Sales: June 11; Sep. 912; Dec. March 15; June 14; Sep. 3.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	146	139	140 -141.95	139.50-139.75
ug	146	133	140 -140.95	139.50-139.75
Oct	140.75	134	135.25-135.50	134 -134.20
Dec	139	133	134.05-135	132.50-133
Mar	137	130	132.25-133	130 -130.50
May	135.50	131.50	132 -132.50	130 -130.50
Aug	135	130	133 -133.50	130 -130.30
Oct	136	130.50	132 -136	129.50-131
Lots: 2,182.				
COCOA				
Jul	456	447	453 -453.50	461.50-462
Sep	449	443	448.50-449	451.50-452
Dec	462	455	461 -461.50	464 -465
Mar	471	465	470 -471	473 -475
May	474	470	472 -473	478.50-480
Jul	475		475 -476	483 -484
Sep	479		478 -480	486.50-487
Lots: 2,836.				
COFFEE				
Jul	472	462	468 -471	468.50-469
Sep	465	460	464.50-466	467 -467.50
Nov	465	459	464.50-465	466.50-467
Jan	465	460	464.50-465	466.50-467
Mar	465	460	467 -468	467 -468.50
May	465.50	465	468 -469	471 -472
Jul	469.50		469 -470	473 -475
Lots: 1,030.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	512 - 512.50	512 - 513
3 months	530.50- 531	531 - 531.50
Cathodes: spot	502 - 502.50	501 - 501.50
3 months	520.50- 521	520 - 521
Tin: spot	3,025 -3,030	3,025 -3,027
3 months	3,046 -3,048	3,058 -3,060
Lead: spot	150 - 151	156.50- 157
3 months	154 - 154.50	160.50- 161
Zinc: spot	329 - 330	329 - 331
3 months	305 - 306	305 - 306
Silver: spot	196 - 196.30	201.20- 201.40
3 months	201.20- 201.40	206.70- 206.80

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Jul			450 -530	−25
Sep	456	450	452 -453	−14
Dec	444	435	439½-440	−15
Mar	443.50	436	441 -442	−12½
May	451	441	442 -450	−13
Jul	—	—	442 -450	−13
Lots: 1,460.				

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterl
7 D.	5 - 5½	3⅞- 4⅜	½- 1	9¼-
1 M.	5¼- 5⅝	4¼- 4¾	1⅛- 1⅝	10½-
3 M.	5⅝- 5⅞	4¼- 4¾	3¼- 3¾	10⅞-
6 M.	6⅛- 6⅝	4⅜- 4⅞	4⅛- 4⅝	11⅝-
1 Y.	7⅜- 7⅞	5⅜- 5⅞	5⅜- 5⅞	12⅞-

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev.	1975 High
Amsterdam	92.8	93.7	97.2
Brussels	134.86	135.36	137.50
Frankfurt	127.93	129.22	142.59
London 30	340.6	334.7	365.3
London 500	146.68	144.32	156.14
Milan	97.08	97.48	108.86
Paris	123.3	125.9	138.70
Sydney	370.13	374.32	335.55
Tokyo (n)	337.08	327.63	332.97
Tokyo (o)	4,468.82	4,473.92	4,564.92
Zurich	270.1	271.5	291.2

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

June 13, 1975

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	273
Canon	210
Dai Nip. Print.	487
Fuji Bank	360
Fuji Photo.	382
Hitachi	162
Honda Motor	573
C. Itoh	408
Japan Air L.	1,601
Kansai El. P.	820
Kao Soap	372
Kirin Brewery	337
Komatsu	377
Kubota	329
Matsu Ind.	528
Matsu. E. W'ks.	
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	
Mitsubi Corp.	
Mitsui Co.	
Mitsukoshi	
Nippon Elec.	
Sharp	
Shiseido	
Sony Corp	
Sumitomo Bk.	
Taisho Marine	
Takeda	
Teijin	
Tokio Marine	
Toray	
Toyota	

DC Gold Index Quotatio[ns] & European Gold Marke[ts]

June 13, 1975

	Open	Close	
London	164.75	164.35	−
Zurich	165.25	164.50	−
Paris (12.5 kilo)	169.23	169.96	+

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold indexed Series Bonds (n.v. 1,000)
Indexed value 1,099.33
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dichotomie — International Bank

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	8	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Aberden Pet	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅝	⅞	Acme Prec	27	55	1½	1¼	1⅜	
4	1⅛	Action Ind	7	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	Adam Russl	10	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .05e	11	37	12½	11¾	12	— ⅛
3¼	2	A&EPlasr P	4	14	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
1⅛	⅛	Aegis Corp	5	22	1	15-16	5-16	
6⅝	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	14	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Aeronca Inc		31	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅛	AffilCap .08r	7	41	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5½	AffilPub .34e	6	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2	After Six .10	4	4	3	3	3	
2	1	AIC Photo		2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Aiken Ind	5	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
11	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	8	16	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
47	15¼	AjaxM 1.07a	7	58	42	40	41	— ½
25	15½	AlanWd .25g	1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	6	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	
13⅛	5⅝	Alcolc .12e	6	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		45	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	AllegA wtO		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅛	3⅝	Alleg Cp wt		1	6½	6½	6½	
2⅝	1⅝	Allied Art	16	2	6 2⅛	2	2⅛	
16⅞	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	7	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Altamil Cp	2	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	37	13	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
7-16	3-16	Altec Cp wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
10⅝	6⅞	AlterFds .50	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
51	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	45	45	45	— ½
13⅛	3⅞	AMAX wt		43	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ½
4⅛	1⅝	Amco Ind	3	26	3⅛	3	3	
5⅝	1¾	AHessLL wt		71	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
7¼	4¼	Am Agronics	9	80	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
21¼	9½	AmBusP .32	10	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
6½	5	AContrl .20b	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅞	Am Fletch		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅝	9⅝	A GarPd .30	5	14	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— 1⅛
6⅛	3¾	Am Intl Pict	3	28	5	4⅜	4⅞	
14½	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	30	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	17	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
41	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
8	1⅝	AmMot Inns		104	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
34½	27⅞	AmPetrof 2	5	13	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ 1⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Am Plan Cp		10	2	2	2	
4⅝	2⅞	A Precs .25e	7	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		8	2⅛	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		47	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2	A SafEq .11t	14	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3¾	2⅝	A Techin .12	25	1	3	3	3	
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		7	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	AMIC Cp	9	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	AndreR .13e	31	25	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	8	52	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
10⅞	4¼	Anixter .16	4	62	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
6	1½	Anken .10e	10	26	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Anthony .30t	8	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	15	1	2½	2½	2½	
22⅝	10⅝	Aquit Ca .30	18	8	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Ariz CL .10e		17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6⅝	4⅛	ArzCol pf.48		8	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
2⅝	1⅛	Armac Ent		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	6⅝	Armin Cp	6	12	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
5⅛	2⅛	Arrow Elect	3	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Arundel .49t		50	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Asamera .25	8	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	AshlOil Can	9	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Aspro .40b	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	15-16	AssdFd Str		25	1	5-16	5-16	—1-16
1⅝	1	Astrex Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Atalnta .05p	28	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1	½	Atco Ind	29	21	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3⅝	⅝	ATI Inc	3	89	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		54	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
8	7¼	AtlasCMB n	11	50	8	7⅞	7⅞	
1⅜	½	Atlas Cp wt		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23⅛	12⅞	Augatinc .15	15	2	17⅛	17½	17½	
14⅞	10⅛	Austral Oil	9	16	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
8	4¼	AutoTrn .56t	19	21	6	5¾	5¾	
7⅛	4⅛	AutmSvc .20	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
35⅛	21⅝	AutoSw .84a	12	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	6	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

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High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8	4½	BadgrMt .50	9	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
8½	3¼	BakerM .15t	8	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
6	4	BaldwS .36e		2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		10	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10⅛	4⅞	BanstrCil Lt		49	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Banner .04	4	34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2½	1½	Barclay .04a	9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	4⅛	BarryWr .40	6	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Bartell Med		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Barth Sp .20	9	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅞	2⅝	Bartons Cdy	27	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Baruch Fost	13	20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
8⅝	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	6	128	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	BayrkUt .72		x3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	5	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7-16	⅛	BenStMg wt		51	⅜	5-16	5-16	
5	1⅛	Benrus Crp	7	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Berg Ent		16	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
2⅛	⅞	BergRlt .30e		13	1⅛	1½	1½	
⅞	⅛	BergRlt wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
6⅛	2⅛	Berg Bruns	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	BernzOmac		66	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Berlea .16b	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	BervenC .12	58	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3½	1⅝	Bethlem Cp	5	22	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	Bic Pen .35	9	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅞	Big Bear 1.20	5	6	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	BinkMf .80a	6	1	14	14	14	
10⅛	5⅞	BinnySm .60	9	5	9	9	9	
3	1½	Blount .08	6	15	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	4	18	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	BoltBer .20e	7	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	4½	Bowne .20	10	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅞	BowVall .10	25	4	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
23	7⅞	Brad Ragan	9	32	17½	17	17½	
18¼	6⅛	BradfdC .20	19	40	10	9¾	10	
8⅛	3⅛	BranifAr wt		6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Brascn A 1b	3	56	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
15⅛	10	BraunEn .52	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Brewer 1.20	3	28	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
9	4	Brooks P .20	6	5	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
3⅛	2	BrownCo wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	BrnF B .52b	9	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3	1½	BTU Eng	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Buildex .32	4	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Bundy 1.08		7	10⅛	10	10	
3⅛	1⅛	Burgess Ind	8	54	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅞	BurnsInt .60	11	59	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
4	3⅞	Bush Univ	19	18	6	5⅞	6	
13⅝	6	ButlerInt .50	4	29	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Buttes G Oil	5	62	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	1⅛	Cablcom Gn	10	10	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Cagles In A		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅞	8⅛	Caldor .15b	8	42	13⅞	11	11⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	Calcomp		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	2⅞	Cal Life Cp	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9	Cal PrlCm 1	7	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Camco Inc	10	28	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	5	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+1-16
8⅛	5⅛	Campin .40b	3	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3 15-16	1⅞	CdnExp GO	18	47	3	2⅞	3	
5⅛	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	2 13-16	CdnMarc .40	6	4	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	—1-16
3⅛	2 13-16	Cdn Merrill	24	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	CdnOcc .12e	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	21½	Cdn SuprOil	10	16	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ½
1⅛	½	Canyerl Int		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
2⅛	1⅛	Capehart Cp		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	38	Carbnind 1a	5	194	41⅛	39⅞	40⅛	— 1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Caressa .20	6	14	4⅛	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
80⅛	67	Carnat 1.20b	17	26	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+ 1⅛
56	47⅛	CaroPL pf 5		z70	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— 1
1⅛	⅛	Carr wt		45	⅛	11-16	11-16	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Carrols Dev		4	2	2	2	
15⅛	8⅛	CastlFd 1.20		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Castleton In	44	43	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Castlwd Int	5	2	4½	4⅛	4½	
14⅛	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	11	18	11	10⅛	10⅛	— 1⅛
1⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	14	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z10	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3¼	CentSec .30e		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4	2⅛	Cenvill Com		2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Certified Cp	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13-16	⅛	Certron Cp		23	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	1	Celtec Corp	9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Champ Hom		114	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	Chartr Med	8	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	5	9	9	9	
2⅛	1⅛	Chem Exp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
20½	18⅛	ChiRly 1.60a	7	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Chicken Unl		9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	7½	Chiefin Dev		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	2⅞	Child World	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2	11-16	Christian Co		85	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		2	⅛	½	½	+1-16
9	5⅛	Circle K .30	7	13	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Citation .40	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	⅞	Citiz Finl		5	1	1	1	
6⅛	4⅛	CityGsFl .60	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	8	33	11	10⅞	10⅞	
3⅛	1½	ClarkC .05e	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4	Clark Gr .30	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Clarostat	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Clausng .50e	4	6	7	6⅞	7	
3⅛	1⅛	CMI Corp	11	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		19	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	3	Coachmn In	14	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	CoffMat .40r	8	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	28	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Coleman .44	20	30	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Colon Coml		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	7	Cmbustn Eq	10	78	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
31	24⅛	Cominco 3e	6	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ComlAlli .30	9	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	1	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Comdor BM		6	4 11-16	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	CoPsvcC .20	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19½	14½	ComSv 1.62b	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Compac Cp		6	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
1⅛	9-16	CompuDyn	9	4	1	1	1	
7⅛	⅛	Comput Inv		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	2	Condec Crp	3	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	12	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Cons Ref .60	9	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Consyne Co	7	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1	⅝	Conl Maler		6	15-16	15-16	15-16	
9⅛	5⅛	CookEl .40	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	10	Cook Ind .40	3	47	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	CookPntV 1	8	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Cooper Jar	26	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Cordon Intl		37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Core Labs	9	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	11	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
2⅛	1	Colt Corp	13	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	5-16	ColtCorp wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
5⅛	2½	CramrE .11t	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Creole Pet 1	5	36	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Crompton		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	19⅛	Cross AT .84	11	59	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	CwnCPt .60r	3	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Crown In .20	7	5	5	5	5	
11⅛	3	CRS Dc .10a	8	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	CrutcR .55e	12	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	CrystlO .30e	7	22	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Cubic Co .20		84	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CW Tran .40	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	2⅛	Damson Oil	25	121	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	28	Daniel .25b	8	15	32⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
40	27⅛	Data Dcuml	5	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Dataprod	6	52	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	DayMin .08c	35	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	DCL Inc		2	7-16	½	9-16	—1-16
9	6	Del Labs .20	5	16	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Deltn Fd .54	11	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅞	Depsitr 1.44	4	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
6⅞	2½	Dev Cp Am		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
25⅞	18⅛	DiamM Drlt	7	25	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
3⅛	1⅞	Diebold VC		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	11	102	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
26⅛	12⅞	Diversey .70	8	80	24½	22½	24⅝	+ 2⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Dixilyn Cor	7	28	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	96	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
7⅜	4⅝	Donkeny .30	3	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
15⅞	12	DrexUtl 1.20		5	15⅝	15½	15½	
9⅞	4½	Driver Harr	5	7	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	DrgFair .40	6	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	29	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	1⅞	Dynicm .05e	9	18	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6⅝	2¼	Dynell .14t	18	7	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1½	¾	Eagle Cloth	14	25	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	EriScheb .36	22	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅜	Earth R .60	6	43	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
28½	18⅞	EasonO .10r	11	8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14½	Esln C 1.16a	4	3	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Ecodyne	10	12	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23½	16½	Edgliton .50r	2	4	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Edo Corp	11	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅞	Edwrds .36a	5	63	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	EhrnbP .20a	5	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Elcor Chm	12	178	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	El Hose .40	6	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	ElAudD .21t	3	4	2	2	2	
9⅞	5⅜	ElecEng .32	5	4	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
17⅝	9	ElectricA 1	8	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	ELT .10e	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	ErnstEC .44	4	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
6¼	2⅝	Espey Mfg	31	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Esq Rad El	5	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅝	EssexCh .28	6	31	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	2	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	Executn .23t		13	4⅜	3⅞	4⅝	+ ⅜

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	1⅝	Fab Ind	15	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15	4⅞	FabrlCtr .12	10	12	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Fabrics Nat	7	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Fairfld Nob	14	16	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Fairmnt Ch	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	16⅜	FalconS .40	4	209	30⅞	28	29⅞	+ ⅝
4⅝	1½	Fam Dol Str	39	35	4⅝	4½	4½	
3	⅞	Family Rec	14	17	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
8	3⅛	FannyF .42t	26	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	7⅞	FayDrg .06e	18	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		80	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Fed Resrces		160	4	3⅞	4	
22⅛	16¼	FedMart .60	5	3	16⅝	16½	16½	
11⅛	8⅛	Felmnt .10e	10	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	2	Fibrebrd wt		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	4	FidelcG .36e	9	10	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		9	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Film Cp Am		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Filmways	7	58	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	FinSanB .20	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Fst Conn 1a	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FstDenv Mt		10	3	2⅞	3	
⅝		Fst Denv wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		18	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Fst SL .24p	6	28	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fst Va Mtg		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	Fstmark .24	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	FischrP .48t	18	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Flagglnd .12	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1⅛	Flagstaff	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Flock Ind		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	5	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FlaRck .16e	21	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	10⅛	FlukeJ .72t	9	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
25	11⅛	Fly Dia Oil	12	135	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .15e	3	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5	Foote Mini	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Foote pf2.20		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Forest City		25	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ 1
5⅛	1⅛	Forest Labs		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	FoxStaP .36	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Franklin Rl		1	2⅛	2	2	
8⅛	4	FrankNu .32	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Frantz .56a	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34	21⅛	Fresnillo 1b	6	12	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Friedm .16a	3	47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Frigtmp .55t	16	10	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Frigitronic	22	70	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Frontier Air	4	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	FrontAir wt		1	2	2	2	

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅛	4⅛	Gabriel .05e	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Galaxy Cpt		14	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7	5	Garan .32a	5	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Gercla Corp	15	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
5	3	Garland .30	3	25	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
2	⅞	Gaylord Nat	15	10	1½	1⅛	1½	
30½	14⅝	Gearhart .40	8	69	28	27¼	28	+ ½
1⅛	13-16	Gen Buildrs		4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	G Emp .28r	13	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat	4	5	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
3	1½	Gen Resrch		5	3	3	3	
1	⅛	Gen Resrcs		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
5⅞	2⅝	Generics Cp	11	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅝	Genge Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Genisco Tch	18	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1¾	Geon Ind		41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Gerber Sci		23	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	GiantFd .80	7	15	14	14	14	
13⅛	9	Giant Y .40a	27	75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	16½	Glatfelter 2	4	6	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
63⅛	34⅞	Glatfl pf2.50		2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	13	2	8	7½	8	
6⅛	3⅛	GlobeInd .40	5	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Glosser .68	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Gloucstr En	4	11	10	10	10	
5⅛	2⅛	Glover Inc		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33	15	Golden Cycl	38	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gold W Mob		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅝	7-16	GoldFleld Cp		42	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Gorin Strs	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16	10	GormR .90a	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	GouldIT .71e	17	1	4	4	4	
26⅛	17⅛	Grainger .30	21	39	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GrandA .05e	10	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5	7-16	Granite Mgt		67	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		93	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	10	48	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	GlScolS .10r	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Greenman	6	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	GREIT .48		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhd C	23	6	3⅛	3	3	
15⅛	7⅛	GRI Cp .40	4	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Griesdk .90e		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	GrossTlc .90	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8	4⅛	Grow C .27b	7	28	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Gruen Ind		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	13-16	GSC En .48c	14	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅜	GuardMf wt		15	½	7-16	½	
4	2	Guilford .20		6	4	3⅛	4	
¾	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-32
5⅛	2⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Glfstrm LD	8	24	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	2½	HampD .15e	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	HanSq 1.63e	3	10	4½	4½	4½	
29½	19⅛	Harand .22	29	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	5⅜	Harmn .10r	5	18	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
15½	6⅛	HartzMt Cp	17	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Harvey Grp		26	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Hasting .40a	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	HawaIA .18r	3	14	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Heinick Inst	33	61	2⅛	1⅞	2	
3½	1⅝	Helmn .15p		6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Hemdae En	3	27	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Her Mai .48	5	48	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅞	2½	HIG Inc .15t	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	HiShes .09h	10	33	12⅛	11½	12	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	H3hvn .12e	6	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17	6	Hlptrnic .20	23	22	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
3½	1⅝	Hofmn Ind	4	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
30	22	Hong A 1.68	14	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Hoy Corp	5	19	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
27½	16¾	HomeOA .50	12	2	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅛	HormeG .92	5	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	HospM .87e	6	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		26	5-16	¼	5-16	+1-16
11⅛	3⅞	HospMtr In	18	1	7	7	7	
12½	7½	Hotel 1.91e	6	1	7½	7½	7½	
4⅝	2⅛	HousRon .10	6	9	3⅛	3½	3½	
5⅝	3⅛	House Vl .32	8	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29¾	19⅞	HoustOl .40	13	1094	27⅝	26	27⅛	+ ⅞
2⅝	⅞	Howe Ind	4	26	2½	2⅜	2½	
32	18⅛	HubeA 1.40	9	4	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
32¾	18⅛	HubeB 1.40	10	28	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Hudson Gen		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	4	Huffmn .40e		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	HuntHt .10e	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	HuskyO .50	5	26	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
6⅞	2	Hyce Inc	43	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅛	4⅛	ICB Corp		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	ICM R 1.50e	7	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7	2⅞	ImpCh .24e	5	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
29⅛	22	ImpOi A .80	14	66	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	2	Incoterm A	456	33	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	IndianHd wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1½	Inoex Corp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Instron .20	10	5	6⅛	6	6	
1½	⅛	Instrum Sys	18	64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	InsSv pf.25e		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Integrt Res		38	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
2½	13-16	Intrmedco	8	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	5-16	Int Banknot		29	1	1	1	
18⅛	6⅛	Int Cour .24	15	84	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	InFunera S	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	IntGen n .70	4	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	z1450	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
1⅛	7-16	Interphoto		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	Interpoo	6	14	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Interway Cp	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	InDiv A 1.80	6	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7	4⅛	InvRlT .20e	27	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7	Ionics Inc	21	148	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	10	7	9	9	9	
4⅛	1⅛	Irvin Indust	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	4	ISC Fin .30	8	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	IsraeD .84e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Ite Corp	5	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

J

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8	3⅛	Jacyn .30a	6	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5½	Jacobs Eng	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	7	35	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Jeannet .22t	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	12	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Jupiter Ind	3	20	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛

K

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅛	4⅛	Kaisrlnd .26	5	237	9	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Kaver Inc		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3¼	KaneMl wt		7	5	5	5	
26⅛	17	KanebSv .95	8	39	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	49	49	49	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	KenwinS .34	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Kewanc .49a	6	41	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Kin Ark Cp	11	15	2	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	7	KingRd .15e	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37¼	27⅛	KirbyInd .60	8	10	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg		1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	1⅛	Kleinerts		6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Kliklok .60	5	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Knicker Toy	5	17	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	8	11	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	KuhnStr .10	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	3½	LafRad .06e	8	16	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅛	2⅞	Lake Shore	9	61	3 1-16	3	3	—3-16
4	2⅛	LaMaur .20	23	1	3½	3½	3½	
1⅛	½	LaTour Bck		20	¾	11-16	¾	
8⅛	4⅛	LCA Cp .45	12	2	8	8	8	
1⅛	½	LCA Cp wt		7	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
8⅛	5⅛	LeaRon .24a	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	12	Lee Entr .32	9	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Lee Natl	44	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Lee Pharm	75	3	4½	4½	4½	
8⅛	4⅛	Leigh Pr .40	6	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	LesFay .32b	4	x1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	LewisBF .24	3	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab	4	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Lilli Ann .22	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	LilyLynn A	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Lincoln Am	11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Lodge S .15e	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¼	2⅛	LoewThe wt		104	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Logistic .12e	5	6	2	2	2	
8⅛	7¼	LaGenSv .68	8	230	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	LouisCe 1.20	5	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	LSB Ind .14t	5	3	3	3	3	
4⅛	2⅛	LTVCorp wt		41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Lundy Elec		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lynch Corp	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅛	⅛	Macrod Ind		195	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	MansfdT .10	21	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Marinduq .8	20	78	2 7-16	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	MarkCl .05h	4	21	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Marlene Ind	6	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	4	5	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Masind Son		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Masneiln .30	7	10	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	MaterRe .20	6	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
5⅛	2	MaulBro .10	24	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	McCro wt n		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	McCull Oil	22	192	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	6	McDonh .60	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	McIntsh .32	13	12	5⅛	4⅛	5	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Means FW 1	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Medalst .40b	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Medco Jwly	18	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3	Medenco .12	6	27	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30	16⅛	MediaGn .60	11	2	31	31	31	
9⅛	2½	Magoin .05e	5	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	MEM Co .72	4	1	9	9	9	
2⅛	1⅛	Mercant Ind		7⅛	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Metrocare	18	7	2⅛	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12	MichSug 1a	1	64	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Midld Co .18		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	MidldGl .10e	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Milgo Elect	6	69	18⅛	17½	17½	
39⅛	7⅛	MillerW .60	10	31	38½	35⅛	38½	+ 2⅛
16⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	12	7	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Mission IT		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	9	15	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	18	17	16⅛	17	
4⅛	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	6	Molycrp wt		24	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
47½	40	MonP pf4.40		z10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Moog .60	5	x11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MtgGth .75e		10	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Morton S .32	5	1	3⅛	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	MottsSup .M	5	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	MiVMH 1.20	5	7	14⅛	10⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
7½	⅝	Movielab	5	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	6⅝	MPB Cp .30	5	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2⅛	1	MPO Video		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	MPS Intl Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MultiAm .20	181	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	5⅛	MWA .40a	5	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	1⅛	Napco Ind	6	6	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	NardaM .08t	5	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Nat Alfalfa		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	NatHlth Ent		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Natlnd wt		12	1	1	1	
10½	4⅛	NMedE .16b	4	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8½	2⅛	Nat Paragn	6	18	3⅛	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Nelsner .05p		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	30	1⅛	1 9-16	1⅛	
1½	15-16	NestLM .10e		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	17⅛	NENuclr .30	15	24	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
12	9⅛	NHamp .45e	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19	9½	NMex Ariz	79	22	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Newpark Rs	8	605	4	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	N Proc .35e	12	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	7½	NYTimes .40	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9	5⅛	NiagFSv .34	4	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	7⅛	Nolex Cp	49	122	22	20⅛	22	+ 1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nortek Inc	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	NorAm Roy	14	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	31	14	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z10	46	46	46	+ 1
4⅛	⅛	NNGMob wt		148	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Nuclear Dat	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	20	9	10	10	10	

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	3⅛	Oakwd Hom	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	OEA Inc .15	8	3	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Offshore Co	7	41	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	1	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	6	81	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	8	OnLine Sys	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12	OnanCo .20e	6	16	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	43	OOkiep Cop	5	z300	46	45	45½	
2⅛	⅛	Originala		25	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Ormand Ind	6	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Outdr Sport	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	9	12	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	OzarkA .05e	11	8	3	2⅞	3	

P

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅛	¾	P&F Indust	6	9	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
16½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		1	16½	16½	16½	
16⅛	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15	13⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14½	11⅛	PGRd pf1.25		8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	PG pfA 1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26½	23⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		5	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		27	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	21	21	21	+ ⅛
23⅛	20½	PG 8pf 2		1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		40	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
4	2½	P Holds 1a		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z410	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— 1⅛
14⅛	12½	PNwTel 1.30	9	54	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31⅛	PallCp .40	16	8	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	PanOcean O	210	86	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Pantasote	2	3	4	4	4	
5	3	ParaPk .10a	3	5	5	4⅛	5	
3⅛	2⅛	Park El .10e		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	3⅛	PkwDis .05e	8	27	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	11	Parsons .75e	8	21	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Pat Fashion		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2½	Patagonia		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	2	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11	7	PatrkP .86t	9	345	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ½
7⅛	5⅛	PeerTu .30a	11	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Pemcor Inc	5	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	PennEng .60	4	4	8	8	8	
9⅛	7⅛	PenRIE 1.15	6	15	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
22⅛	11	PepBoys 1	10	6	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	PepCm .40b	5	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	PerinlCp .35	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	¾	Permaner		73	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Perlac Corp	7	36	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Petro Lewis	7	11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Phoenix Stl	2	39	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	PicNPay .12	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6	2½	PionPls .10e	19	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		2	1	1	1	+1-16
4½	2⅛	Pioneer Tex	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅛	11⅛	PitDeMoin 1	10	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6½	5	PitWVa .56a	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36	17⅛	Pittway 1b	10	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	22	470	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+ 2
21⅛	8	Planirn .10e	9	6	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
1⅛	1⅛	Plym Rub B		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10½	4½	Pneumo .60	5	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		2	1½	1⅛	1½	
5½	2⅛	Prairie Oil	20	5	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	5	6	4½	4⅛	4½	
27⅛	10⅛	Prent Hall 1	14	6	25	25	25	
4⅛	1⅛	Presley Cos		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Preston .70	7	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	PrimMt .12t	75	8	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	3	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	7	55	3	3	3	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Prud Fund		14	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	125	1	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	PuntaGrd Is	15	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3½	Purepac Lb	13	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	9	Putnam .60a	7	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	5⅛	Quebcor Inc	6	1	6	6	6	— ⅛

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3⅛	Racon .20a	4	182	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18½	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	9	33	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	12⅛	RangrO Can	31	39	18½	18⅛	18½	
13⅛	9⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Rath Pack		9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Rlr RT 1.77e	6	5	11	11	11	
2	1⅛	REDM Cp	8	26	2	1⅛	2	
1⅛	¾	Reeves Telc		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Refrig Trns		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	REIT IncFd		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
37	28⅛	ReitF pf4.28		2	36	36	36	+ ⅛
¾	7-16	Rel Grp wt		4	½	½	½	
10½	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	7	4	10	10	10	
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		4	2	2	2	
9-16	3-16	RepMtin wt		23	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
20	4⅛	ReschCtl .08		169	19	18	18⅛	+ 1
15⅛	5⅛	Resistlx .40	6	18	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	2	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Rest Assoc		2	1½	1⅛	1½	
2	⅛	Rex Noreco		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Riblet Prod		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Richford In	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	¾	Richton Int	3	9	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
18⅛	8½	Riley Co	5	69	17	16	16⅛	— ⅛
27	19⅛	RioAlgm 1	9	1	26½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	RisdonM .36	15	609	14⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ 1⅛
3⅛	2⅛	RLC Corp		4	3½	3⅛	3½	
35⅛	19½	Robintech	4	23	29	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Roblin Ind	1	3	3	3	3	
10	6⅛	Rockway .88	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	RocorInt .20	12	4	4½	4½	4½	
4⅛	2⅛	Roland Intl	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	9-16	Ronco Telep		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅛	Rosemor Co	30	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	21½	Rowan .14b	7	52	31⅛	34⅛	31⅛	
10⅛	9¼	Royal Amer	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	RPS Prod		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	8	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Pusco Ind	45	222	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7½	Russell .60	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21¼	11⅛	Ryan Ho .20	13	23	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19¼	15¼	StJohnsT .62	10	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	3½	Salem .24t	16	56	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	7¼	Sambos .10e	15	80	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	7⅛	SCarlo 1.63e		5	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
79	62	SDgo pf7.20		z100	69	69	69	+ 2
2⅝	1¼	Sargent Ind	14	23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	3	Saundr L .20	7	10	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Schick Inc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Schiller Ind	18	9	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	— ¼
10⅛	4½	SciAtlan .25t	14	22	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	13¾	Scope Ind	7	26	22⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
7⅞	6	Scrivner .40	4	6	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
15	12	Scurry Rain		1	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
5	2¼	Sealectr Cp	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
¾	7-16	Seaport Cp		21	9-16	9-16	9-16	
9¼	4⅛	SeasnAll .20	8	6	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Sec Mtg Inv		24	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		29	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
5⅛	4⅛	Selas Cp .30	16	7	5	5	5	
12⅛	7⅝	SeligLa .80b	5	25	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Semtch .14t	11	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Servo Corp	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Seton Co .45	8	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	SGL In .10r	5	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2½	⅛	SG Sec .51e		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¾	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	31	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Shawin .50b	8	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5¼	2	ShearH .10e	9	16	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
6¼	11-16	ShelRes .06		41	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	4	1	5	5	5	+ ½
25⅛	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	11	33	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
19⅞	8¾	Sherwd Med	7	2	14½	14⅛	14½	
2⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15	7⅛	Showbot .80	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10½	3½	Sierrcin .20	12	12	9½	9⅛	9	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Silc In .36a	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Sigma Inst	6	43	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Simplex .15t		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Solitron .06		23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6½	4¼	Sorg Pa .10p		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Soundsn .40	83	20	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
104	92	SCE pf8.96		1	95	95	95	
25⅞	22¾	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
87½	76	SCE pf7.58		1	82	82	82	+ ½
14⅝	11	SC 4.3pf 1.08		4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
13⅞	11	SC 4.2pf 1.06		4	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
5	4½	Sou Real Ut	6	1	5	5	5	
60⅞	40	SouRoy .88b	22	51	56⅛	54½	56	+ ¾
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	6	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	4	8	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Spencr F .32	7	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	4⅞	SSP Ind .24	5	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Std Containr	4	20	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
5⅞	3⅛	Std Metl .58t	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1½	¾	StdPrud wt		14	1	1	1	
8¾	8	Stange Co	24	25	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9⅝	8½	StarSup .68b	4	4	9	9	9	
20⅞	9½	StarrtHo .30	12	19	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Steelmt .15e	2	8	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅞	Stepn Ch .44	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Sterl Electr		106	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅞	2	SterlPre .10t	6	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2¾	1⅛	Stevcoknit	5	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7½	3⅛	STP Cp.40e	12	8	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	20	22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	11	7	23	22⅞	23	+ ½
5⅝	3¼	Sunair .37e	5	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18	4⅞	SunshJr .20	9	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6	SupFdSv .32	5	3	8	8	8	
6½	4⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	6	5	5	5	
2⅛	16-16	Susquhana		38	1¾	1½	1¾	
5	2⅝	Susquhan pf		14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19⅞	9¾	SW Ind .80	4	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
6⅝	2⅛	Synaloy .14t	5	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
44⅝	29⅞	Syntex .40	17	364	40	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	27	18¼	18	18	— ¼
4½	15-16	System Eng		11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

T

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅝	⅛	Tech Sym	20	10	⅞	13-16	13-16	
6¼	2⅞	Technl Oper	5	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Technl Tape	5	15	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Technitrol	5	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
21¾	14	Tejon R .20a	17	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
1½	5-16	Telex Cp wt		9	¾	11-16	¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	12	19	2½	2	2⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Tenneco wt		39	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	TennFS .40e	3	9	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	11	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Tensor Co		3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
15¾	5¾	Teradyn Inc	15	112	14¼	13	14¼	+ 1¼
16⅞	11⅝	TerraC .48a	3	71	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅞	TesoroPt wt		95	10⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	5	71	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
12½	7⅞	Thrftmt .25e	3	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Tiffany .20	11	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	TigerIntl wt		20	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Timple Ind	3	2	3	3	3	
14⅞	4⅛	Tokheim .20	17	6	13⅝	13½	13½	
2⅝	1⅛	Tolchin Inst	5	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	ToppsGu .20	7	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
7	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	41	25	7	7	7	
14½	8⅞	Total pf.70		2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Tracor Inc	15	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Trans Lux		20	2	2	2	
3¼	1⅞	Treadw .23t		12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	11	2 13-16	2⅞	2⅞	
4¼	2⅝	Turbodyne	46	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	6	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	10	9	5	4¾	4⅞	

U

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3¼	1⅞	UIP Cp .12	6	15	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	UNA .10a	4	35	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	4½	UnA Pr .40a	9	9	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Un Asb .07e	6	12	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	+ ⅛
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		24	9-16	½	9-16	—1-16
2⅜	1½	Unit Foods	4	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	U Nat Cp pf		1	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	2⅛	U PDye .07p		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	UnRIT 1.22e	88	8	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRIT wt		14	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
9	5½	US Ban Trst	18	5	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	— ⅛
11½	3½	US Filtr .20	9	67	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		10	½	½	½	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	5	124	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	US Radium		23	2¼	2	2¼	
24½	11¾	US Reduct 1	3	93	25	23	25	+ 2
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	Unilek .05e	9	18	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	8	7	15	15	15	
3⅝	1⅞	Univ Cl .05b	5	3	2½	2⅛	2¼	
2⅝	⅞	Univ Contnr		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	10	9	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
6½	3	UnivRun .28	6	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .32	10	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
18⅞	12⅝	UtahldSu 1a	6	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		20	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛

V

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	4	ValleeSt .62t	7	4	6⅛	6	6	
23½	14⅝	Vall In 3.40e	3	41	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	3	Velley Mtal	12	29	5¼	5	5	
13⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	22	57	14	13½	14	+ ¼
7	4½	VanDorn .36	5	15	5	5	5	
3⅝	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	128	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¼	VermtA .40b	5	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	7	30	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
2	7-16	Vertipil Inc		1	1¾	1⅛	1¾	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Vesely Co	55	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Vikoa Inc		42	2½	2¼	2⅜	
3⅛	1⅝	Vintage Ent		5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Vulcan .02e		4	2	1⅞	2	
6⅞	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	8	6	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
12¼	9	VulcInc pf 1		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼

W

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¼	4½	Wackut .28a	11	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5	WagnrEl .48	20	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3 15-16	1½	Walnoco Oil	19	60	4	3 5-16	4	+ 9-16
1½	1⅛	Wards Co		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
30	16⅞	WasPsfB .50	9	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
2⅛	1⅝	Welman Co		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	1	25	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8¼	3¼	Westats Ptl	10	101	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	5	5	6½	6⅛	6½	
3	1½	Whitehal Cp	4	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
17¼	8¼	Whiting 1	5	18	16	15½	16	+ ¼
⅝	¼	Whittakr wt		25	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Wichita Ind	9	42	3½	3⅜	3½	
3⅛	2⅛	WillcxG .08r		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	7	6	3¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3¼	11-16	Winston Mil		34	3⅞	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
1 5-16	11-16	Wool Lt .08e	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
21	5¼	Worces Cont	7	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5	Work Wr .60	5	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	1½	Wraiehr Co		9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har		9	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
3½	1½	WTC Air .10	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
15½	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	12	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
5⅝	3½	WyleLab .24	5	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11	5	Wynnin .05e	4	34	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
10	6½	WymBn .50	8	23	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛

X - Y - Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	12	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		6	3⅛	3	3⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declard or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vl—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

June 13, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3955	5.4620	103.66*	59.88*	38.39y	—	6.8850*	96.21*	44.34*
Brussels (c)	34.806	79.3225	14.93	8.7050	5.5790*	14.5345	—	13.9830	6.4390
Frankfurt	2.3365	5.3415	—	58.42*	3.736x	97.52*	6.703*	93.75*	43.16*
London (a)	2.2810	—	a.3205	9.1235	1,422.15	5.45575	79.30	5.6875	12.12675
Milan	624.30	1422.60	267.63	156.20	—	260.33	17.94	250.70	115.43
Paris	4.0075	9.11325	171.375*	—	6.40425x	167.075*	11.49635*	160.350*	74.100*
Zurich	2.4915	5.698	106.7*	62.17*	0.3986*	103.98*	7.17*	—	46.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4090; Escudo: 24.19; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.725; Schilling: 16.565; Sw. krona: 3.9075; Yen: 292.625; Belgian financial franc: 36.20.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

CURRENCIES & FINANCIAL PROBLEMS?

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MOSSE ANNONCEN AG, Postfach, CH 8023—ZURICH

DELTA INVESTMENT FUND

SOCIETE ANONYME

Registered office: 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B 83 62.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the above named company will be held at 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 3:30 p.m., on July 3, 1975, with the following agenda:

1. to approve and ratify an agreement between Fidelity World Fund (hereafter referred to as "FWF") and the Company, under which, subject to such agreement's more detailed provisions, the Company or its liquidators shall, inter alia, sell the portfolio of the Company and use the proceeds of such sale for subscription of FWF shares.

3. to amend article 3 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company by deleting the restriction contained in paragraph 3 thereof prohibiting the acquisition of shares of another investment fund,

3. to dissolve the Company and to appoint its liquidator,

4. to instruct the liquidator,

a) to sell securities constituting the portfolio of the Company,

b) to subscribe for and/or purchase, for cash, shares in FWF having an aggregate net asset value equal to the cash or cash equivalent securities obtained by the Company pursuant to the action taken by its liquidators under a) above; reduced by an amount equal to the net asset value as of the closing date (as defined hereafter) of the number of the Company's shares, the holders of which shall have elected, by notice given to the liquidator, not later than 30 days after the publication of the resolutions taken at this meeting, to obtain liquidation proceeds in the form of cash, such net asset value to be determined with due consideration of the company's estimated liquidation expenses, and less an amount estimated to be sufficient to meet all accrued and estimated consolidated liabilities of the Company including the Company's liquidation expenses, at a subscription or purchase price per "FWF" share, equal to the per share net asset value of FWF's shares by the liquidator, such date not to be earlier than one month after the shareholders' meeting upon the resolutions proposed herein (such date herein referred to as the "closing date").

5. to instruct the liquidator to distribute the assets of the Company to its shareholders by distributing the FWF shares purchased or subscribed pursuant to the action referred to under resolution 4 b) above, to all shareholders other than those who shall have elected to receive cash, and by distributing liquidation proceeds in form of cash to the holders of shares of the Company who, prior to the closing date, shall have elected to receive cash.

6. subject to the above resolutions having been duly passed, to suspend the repurchase of the shares by the Company or the Company's subsidiary with effect from the date of the meeting.

Shareholders are advised that the quorum required at the Extraordinary General Meeting in order for valid decisions to be taken is the holders present in person or by proxy of at least 50% of the shares of the Company issued and outstanding. In the event that a quorum is not present (or if the board of Directors so decides for other reasons) a second meeting at which there will be no quorum requirement may be convened by further notice. In such event, voting on all items of the above agenda will be adjourned to a second meeting.

In accordance with Luxembourg law, the resolutions to be proposed at the Extraordinary General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof will require the concurrence of holders of two thirds of the total number of shares represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by by producing at the meeting either their shares certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with any of the paying agents of the Company.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the Company at 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, not later than 3:30 p.m., on July 1st, 1975.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjournment thereof have been concluded.

Holders of registered shares who are registered as shareholders in the register of the Company as at the date of the meeting may vote in person or by proxy.

Copies of a letter to shareholders, as well as of documents relating to FWF can be obtained at the offices of the Company, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, and of Trade Development Bank, 96-98 Rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland.

Dated.

For and on behalf:
DELTA INVESTMENT FUND.

DELTA MULTIFUND

SOCIETE ANONYME

Registered office: 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B 83 65

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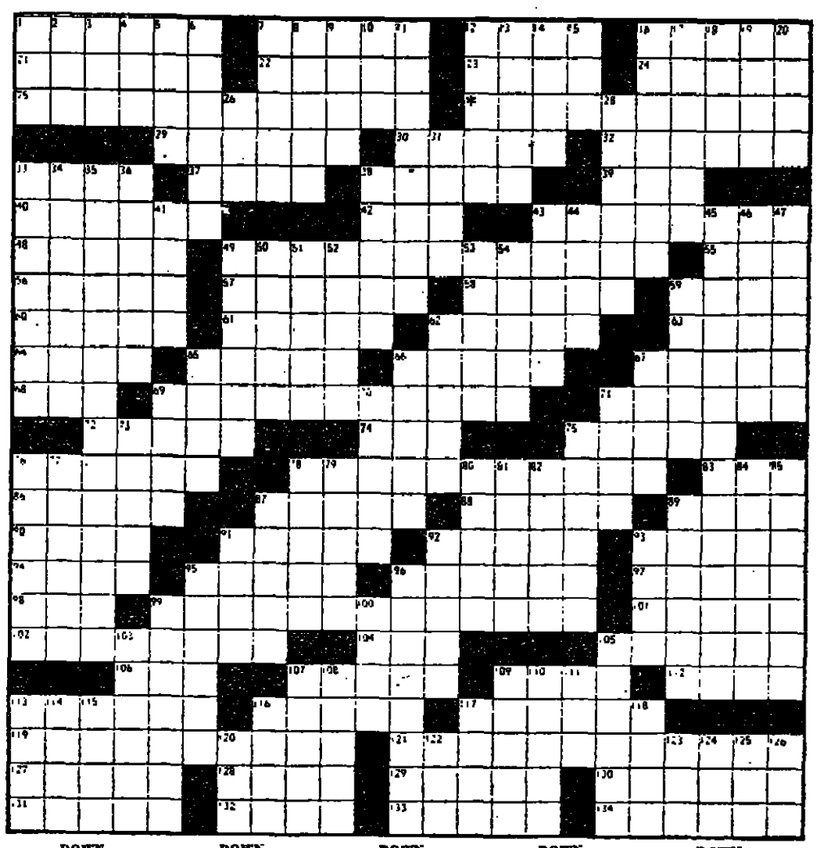
Dated.

For and on behalf:
DELTA MULTIFUND.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

DO-IT-YOURSELF—By William Lutwiniak



ACROSS
1 Communicates in a way
5 Clover
12 Circus member
16 Celtic sea-rubber
21 Grain bristle
22 Of hair
23 Come into view
24 Invierno month
27 -
29 Card game
30 Produces
32 A.L. player
37 Dairy needs
37 Famous last words
38 Footloose one
39 Sesame
40 — dictum
42 Diminutive ending
43 Reservoir outlet
46 Passover ceremony
49
55 Inhabitant: Suffix
56 Catalpa, etc.
57 Word for a weak infield
58 Make happy
59 Black: Lat.
60 Solitary
61 Is footloose
62 Miss Row
63 Greek letters
64 Cafe-table leavings
65 — nuit
66 Word with full
67 Reconnoiter
68 Chemical ending
69
71 Large vessels

ACROSS
72 Cacophony
74 Holbrook
75 Port of Morocco
76 Windsor or Vernon
78
83 Cartographic item
86 Wine pitchers
87 Badgers
88 Mecca people
89 Tijuana money
90 Calface
91 Crabby
92 Tête —
93 Life and gravy
94 S.A. toucan
95 Reporter's query
96 Interference
97 Whether —
98 Night before
99
101 Rustic crossover
102 Abandons hope
104 Gardner
105 Part of the hand
106 Hill-dweller
107 Chair panel
109 Wild goat
112 N.C.O.'s
113 Coiffure
116 Luster
117 Resident of Apia
119
121
123 Dye
128 Tropical tree
129 Plane, in France
130 Eden
131 Walls
132 Recuperate
133 Made tracks
134 Alphabetized

DOWN
1 Untrained
2 "Peanuts" man
3 Morse symbol
4 Somewhat: Suffix
5 Indian of West
6 Dinnerware item
7 Estranged
8 Mirabile —
9 French pronoun
10 French winter resort
11 Organ effects

DOWN
12 Outlandish bit of luck
13 Recline
14 Ages and ages
15 — Darva
16 Running a temperature
17 U.S. dramatist
18 Warm-sea fish
19 U.S.S.R. city
20 Took a cab
26 Do handwork
28 Reason
31 Swear
33 Having ribs
34 First coed college in U.S.
35
36 Dutch masterpieces
38 Red, to Caesar
41 Gaelic
43 Desolate
44 Plant fiber
45
46 Roman hall
47 Fermenting agents
49 Ascended
50 Times of day
51 Native of Qiohm
52 Caesar's Was Julius
53 Canaba, e.g.
54 "Ah, me!"
59 Port of Ghana
62 Carne's partner
65 Alpine wind
66 Social units
67 Is mournful
68 Wire measures
70 Mountain passes
71 Swiss card game
73 Alamogordo's county
75 Old stringed harbingers
76 Figured expenses
77 Niche
78 N.Z. native
79 Iron, in Bonn
80 Port of Brazil
81 Garbo
82 South American
84 Arthurian locale
85 Circus harbingers
87 Beer and ale
89 Beers, in Lyon
91 Soho domestic
92 Up, in baseball
93 Piffle
95 — prohibition
96 City of Georgia
99 Fits of temper
100 Noisy outburst
103 "— by glove"
105 Ear part
107 Queen of —
108 Bicycle part
109 Western resort
110 Have — of one's own
111 Sweetie
113 Bumpkin
114 Lily plant
115 Winnie — Pu
116 Snick and —
117 To-do
118 Atlantic past
120 German pronoun
122 Egg cells
123 Rocky height
124 Liable
125 Whopper
126 Shaver

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

F	A	C	T		I	S	A	M	A		A	P	A	R	T		A	L	I
A		R	O	O	M		S	O	N	I	C		S	A	V	O	R		R	O	M
R	I	N	G	A	R	O	U	N	D	T	H	E	R	O	S	Y		M	O	M
M	O	N	A	M	O	U	R		T	I	O		S	L	I	S		R	A	T	E
E	S	E		E	A	T		A	H	O	U	S	E	D	I	V	I	D	E	D
R	O	C	K		N	O	R	N		N	.	R	.	A			E	N	A	R	E
	S	T	A	R		F	E	T	E			P	E	T	E	R	S			
		T	U	M	B	L	I	N	G			I	S	O	L	D	E			
C	A	R	I	B	O	U			T	A	K	E	I	T	I	M	E	O	U	T
O	N	E			O	S	A	R		P	E	N	A	L		T	U	M	O	P
M	I	R	A			I	N	E	S		A	C	T	I		T	I	R	E
B	L	U	R	B		N	E	P	E	R		E	I	N	I	S		A	I	M	E
	O	N	C	E		R	E	M	O	V	E	D		T	R	A	C	K	E	D
		E	L	I	S	I	R		P	I	L	E	T	H	O	R	A			
		L	A	N	S	A	T			S	P	E	E		C	U	R	I	T	
E	I	B	O	L	I	T			E	B	B		T	N	F	O		L	E	R	P
S	E	P	A	R	A	T	E	R	O	O	M	S		I	S	I		S	I	R	
C	A	P	S		S	O	C		D	N	A		S	E	L	E	C	T	E	E	
A	D	O		A	P	O	C	K	E	I	T	F	U	L	L	O	F	P	O	S	Y
P	E	S		C	E	L	L	O		O	I	L	E	D		T	A	R	T	E	
E	D	E		U	N	S	E	R		K	A	T	E	S		S	E	E	D		

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID	23	73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Cloudy	MILAN	23	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	66	Cloudy	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	21	70	Showers
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	25	77	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	70	Cloudy
BERLIN	24	75	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	25	77	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	26	79	Fair
CAIRO	32	90	Fair	PRAGUE	26	79	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Fair	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast	TEHRAN	29	84	Fair
EDINBURGH	17	63	Overcast	TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy	TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	28	82	Cloudy	VENICE	26	79	Fair
GENEVA	24	75	Fair	VIENNA	26	79	Fair
HELSINKI	18	64	Cloudy	WARSAW	26	79	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	28	82	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	23	77	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Faird				
LONDON	24	75	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 13, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$8.90
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$7.35
(w) Apollo (Temasek) Int. Pr.	SF99.78
(w) Austral. Select. Fd	$3.30
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF799.30
— (d) Combar	SF719
— (d) Grobar	SF529
— (d) Stockbar	SF823
(w) Bruninvest	$13.44
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$11.75
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd.	$4.91
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd.	$7.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.09
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.53
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$996
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$602.40
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.29
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.64
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.12
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF546
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF66.75
— (d) Energievalor	SF83.75
— (d) Usec	SF645
— (d) Europavalor	SF127.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.26
D.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) D.S. America Fd.	$9.77
— (w) D.S. Income Fd.	$5.24
(d) Concentra	DM29.30
(d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM72.10
(w) D.G.C.	$41.76
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.89
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.95
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen9301
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.47
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.14
(w) Dr Interca Inv. Fd.	$11.62
(w) Eurosa Obligations	LF986
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$5.03
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.69
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$21.77
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.46
(d) Fiduccen	BF894
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$118.75
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.67
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$26.61
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$33.41
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$45.37
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$30.24
(w) Fonvalex Lux Pr	SF1,781
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF63.89
(d) FondiLalia	$11.18
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.35
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.35
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus$7.06
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.27
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	$24.10
— (z) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.01
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.	$7.37
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.	$5,850.65
(i) H.O.I.T. Bobet	$25.44
(d) Icofund	$9.83
(d) Interfix	SF253.90
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.29
(w) Intermarket Fund	$56.28
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$25.79
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$9.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.56
(w) Investrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$6.99
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$57.79
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$5.00
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.86
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$12.05
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$14.07
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.31
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East Trust	$50.51
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$30.77
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$13.44
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1630
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$10.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens Jap. F.	$17.88
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$23.99
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF359
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF364.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.59
(d) Mediobanum Sel Fund	$11.81
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.94
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.57
(w) N.A.M.F.	$66.58
(w) Nippon Fund	$35.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.24
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd.	$8.96
Pegasus	$7.16
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc	$6.78
(d) Putnam Interna'l Fund	$22.83
(d) Renta Fund	LF1890
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3706
(d) Rentinvest	LF655
— (d) Safe Fund	$1.71
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.01
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF56.50
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.31
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	kF23.02
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.76
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.46
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM80.40
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Es.	SF1,433
— (r) Securiswiss	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	SF176.18
(w) Star Fund	$3.34
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF421
— (d) Intervalor	SF61.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF356.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF187.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SFr7.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF83.66
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$25.29
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$31.93
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.81
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.13
+ (r) Do Accumulation	$1.55
+ (r) 5-Way Fund Int'l	$2.31
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF34.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF73.75
— (d) Euro Europe Sh.	SF115.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF87.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF65.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF70.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF340.00
— (d) Salit South Afr Sh.	SF302.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF175.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM15.88
— (d) Europafonds	DM32.05
— (d) Unifonds	DM10.25
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.10
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM56.85
(w) United Cap Inv Fd.	$2.53
(d) U S Trust Invest. Fd.	$12.71
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.36
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1368.64
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1675.43
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$412.58
(w) Worldwide Securities	$35.48
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,472.17

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; n — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; s — Asked.

BOOKS

MINAMATA

Words and Photographs

By W. Eugene Smith and Aileen M. Smith. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 192 pp. Cloth $20. Paper $10.

Reviewed by Paul Theroux

WE have known for some time that industry violates our planet with grotesque poisonings, that this century's machines are so deafening we cannot even hear each other choking to death on their fumes; and yet never have I seen this fact so poignantly recorded as in one of the opening photographs in "Minamata," a tragic history of 20 years of suffering in a small prefecture in southern Japan. It is an eerily lit Pietà: A mother holds the naked ruined body of her daughter, who has been made deaf and dumb and physically incapable by the progress of methyl-mercury poisoning: it looks like a death scene—the girl's hands are gnarled, her eyes staring at nothing—and then you see the other objects in the room and you realize she is being bathed. She is a victim of what was once called in Japanese "the strange disease" and finally (though some local citizens felt this was giving the town a bad name) Minamata disease, after the place it was first noticed. The lucky ones died long ago—the unluckier victims survive maimed: and there are still children being born in Minamata whose brains show signs of this terrible affliction.

It began quite strangely in the early fifties with unnatural events that resembled Old Testament forebodings. Fish floated on the surface of the sea, seaweed died, and large birds suddenly dropped through the air— their flight arrested—and drowned where "octopus and cuttlefish were so weakened that children could catch them with their bare hands." Pigs and dogs were crazed; maddened cats seemed to have this "dancing disease"— they staggered into the sea like suicides, and finally there were no more cats. People were affected, too, but they were diagnosed as sufferers of encephalitis, syphilis, alcoholism or other familiar illnesses. In late 1956 a report was issued by a research group saying that it was not a disease but rather "a type of heavy-metal poisoning caused by eating the fish and shellfish of Minamata Bay."

But this was only the beginning of the ordeal recorded by W. Eugene Smith and Aileen Smith in their book "Minamata," which is factual and almost clinical (its appendix is a lucid medical report on the disease by Dr. Masazumi Harada) and yet the most passionate instance of pamphleteering since Ralph Nader aimed his lance at Detroit. But it is a humane and deeply felt document, and the photographs of appalling brilliance tear at the heart.

The Smiths spent three years in Minamata compiling their book. They befriended the victims and interviewed the executives of the Chisso Corporation, responsible for the pollution of the bay; they attended the hearings and demonstrations, investigated the progress of the people's campaign and trial to be compensated (the company had made minimal "consolation" payments without taking any blame for the outrage); they traveled up and down Japan collecting facts.

It was clear from very early on that Chisso Corporation was culpable in harming and killing the people of Minamata—indeed, as long ago as 1925 they were paying out small sums to fishermen for spoiling the fishing grounds. Then, in 1959, after the publication of a report by a group of scientists from Kumamoto University and the storming of the Chisso factory by members of the fishermen's union, who saw their livelihood as well as their lives at stake, Chisso signed some "meager indemnity contracts." There the matter might have rested but for the success by mercury victims in Niigata (some distance away, on the west coast of Honshu) in a suit against their own poisoner, the Showa Denko Chemical Company. That was in 1967, and it inspired the victims in Minamata to fight harder against Chisso for a real settlement. The Minamatans split into several factions: one favoring hasty payment became known as the "leave it up to the other people group," another led by a tenacious spokesman named Teruo Kawamoto demanded "direct negotiations."

At the direct negotiations with Chisso in 1973, President Shimada pleaded, "We have added up the cost of your demands. We just cannot pay it." He changed his mind. It happened this way, dramatically, in the most Japanese fashion: "Suddenly, after more than a week, Kimito Iwamoto, a newly verified patient, got up, shaking violently. 'I can't stand this any more! You can see for yourself. If I don't get the indemnity money, I can't live!' He leaned over, grabbed a glass ashtray, smashed it on the negotiations table, and slashed his wrist. At the spurt of blood, supporters near him rushed forward. The president, nearly in shock, could be heard above the bedlam, saying 'Yes, yes, yes—we will pay.'"

So it was settled: severe cases got $68,000, milder ones got $60,000, and all patients received a monthly allowance. It was no substitute for the lives that had been lost or broken, but it was what they had fought for, and at the time of this writing Chisso has paid out more than $80 million for their crime in the Shiranui Sea. The story does not stop there. The Smiths go on to record the results of this injection of money and the new material prosperity in a place that had become sad and listless—as if its soul had been torn out. Now there are banks and bungalows where there were once only the huts of fishermen.

Nearly a thousand Japanese have been verified as having been poisoned, and there are thousands more waiting to be tested.

The superb photographs in this book only emphasize that beauty is the beginning of terror. It is more than a chronicle of a lawsuit; it is the small history of a village which shares a boundary with every town in the world. There are villains, but there are many more heroes in Minamata, and the embattled Smiths are two of the best.

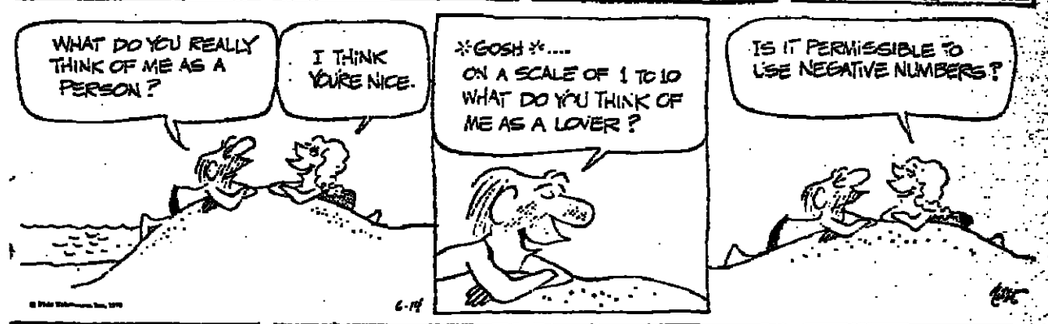
Paul Theroux is the author of "The Black House" and other books. This review has been abridged.

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PEANUTS



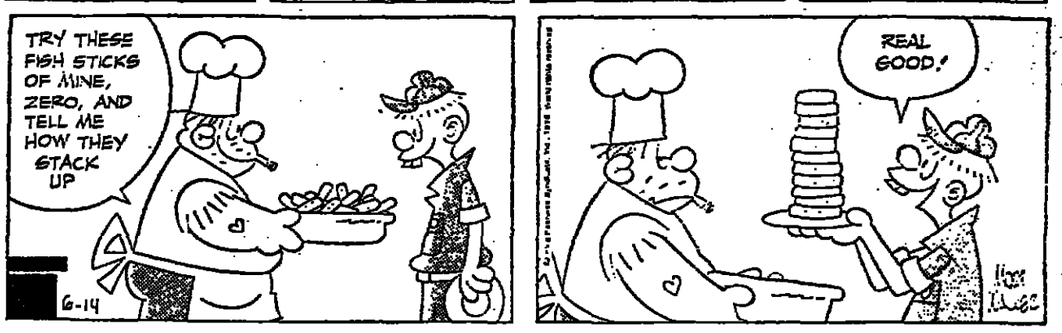
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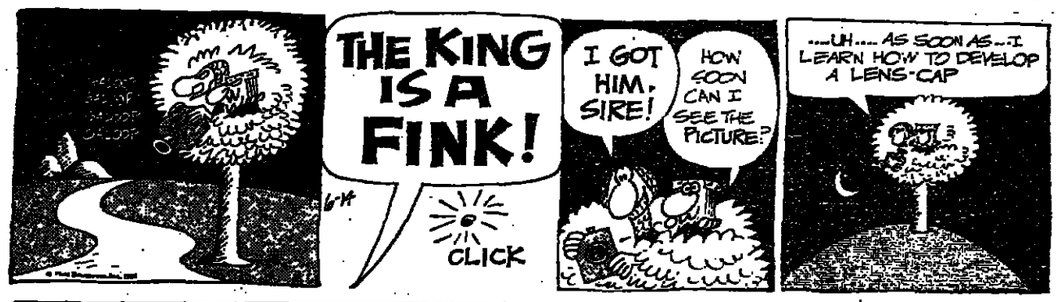
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

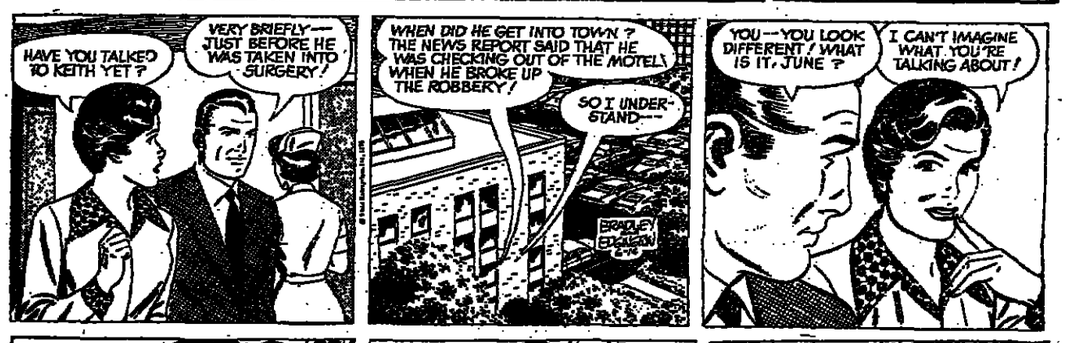


WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HONEL ARNOLD and JEFF KNURR

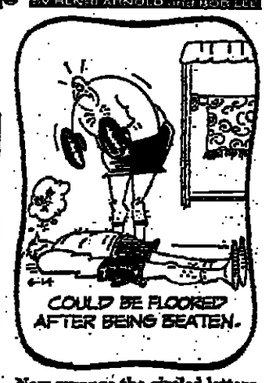
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POVER

TUSEA

RETAUN

KEBTUC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

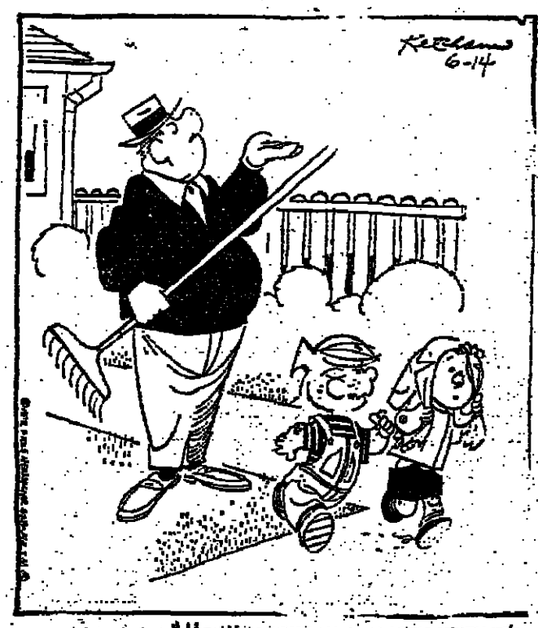
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LINEN PRIOR JAGUAR PAROLE

Answers: *The thieves were shouting abuse at the* [illegible]

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON ALWAYS KNOWS WHEN IT'S GONNA RAIN; HIS BUM ELBOW CLOUDS UP."

هكذا من الأصل

At French Tennis

Evert, Navratilova in Finals



Associated Press.

Martina Navratilova in action at Roland Garros Stadium.

By Fred Tupper

PARIS, June 13 (NYT).—There was Chris Evert, 3-5 down to Olga Morozova in the first set. The world's best woman player had lost three games running with only a point in each game.

Here she was, happy on her favorite surface and, for a few moments, the Russian was outguessing her, feeding Evert the short ball and yanking her up to the net only to lob over her head.

The crisis, if it could be called one, was only momentary. Now at 4-5, Morozova launched another challenge. An Evert error, a short volley and a deft drop shot put her at 40-15 with the crowd stirring, rare for a French gallery at women's tennis.

Then the Russian double-faulted. And double-faulted again. The set was gone and the defending champion now at full throttle. Nine games in a row Evert had in this brilliant streak, romping to a 6-4, 6-0 victory in just under an hour and doling out 12 points in the second set. She has not lost in Europe since 1973 and tomorrow she faces the only woman who has beaten her twice this year, 18-year-old Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia.

"I think I can stay out there longer," said 20-year-old Evert, commenting on the finals tomorrow. "On clay I have the edge."

Misses Father

Her service, the champion thinks, "seems to crack over here." She misses tennis coach Jim Evert, who always can diagnose the problem. "Now I have to figure it out myself."

The Czech feels she has a good chance. Today she won in 53 minutes from American Janet Newberry, 6-2, 6-3, pulling the American off balance with her kicking left-handed serve and booming smashes as she careened to the net. She is extraordinarily fast and, if there is a weakness evident, it must still be her backhand, although she has been learning a new one, courtesy of Billie Jean King.

Newberry was slower afoot but she has a keen eye for the angle and had Navratilova on the stretch for long periods, reaching three-all in the second set by winning her only service game of the match.

The Czech feels comfortable on clay, where she learned her game, "against every player but Chris. I'm getting better and better all the time."

In the men's semifinals tomorrow, defending champion Bjorn Borg meets Adriano Panatta and Guillermo Vilas goes against Eddie Dibbs, the American who pulled the upset of this tournament in knocking out Raul Ramirez, champion of Italy and hero of the Mexican-American Davis Cup match.

The scratch team of Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez, formed just a year ago at Rome, won the doubles title today, defeating John Alexander and Phil Dent, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.

This year, they were the leaders on the WCT circuit, took that doubles championship, beat Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan in a challenge match and then defended their title successfully in the Italian championships by defeating Jimmy Connors and Ilie Nastase.

Borg Reported Fit

PARIS, June 13 (AP).—Borg took things easy today and was reported fully fit again for tomorrow's semifinal clash with Panatta.

Borg cricked his neck yesterday but, after two hours of massage, he recovered sufficiently to defeat American Harold Solomon in straight sets in the quarterfinals.

Borg has been in top form on clay and is favored to beat Panatta for a place in the final. But the 24-year-old Italian is clearly on the way up again after a comparatively poor spell.

"My form here in Paris has been best for two years," Panatta said. "I had lost a lot of confidence, and I needed some success to get me going again."

Panatta produced one of the best performances of the tournament to oust Ilie Nastase of Romania in the third round. In the quarterfinals, he scored a four-set victory over John Andrews, the 47th-ranked American player.

In NBA Dispute

Rights of McGinnis Still Unsettled Question

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—The least appetizing aspect of the struggle for ownership of George McGinnis's lengthy and agile body is the fact that only one person has suggested that the man who lives in the body ought to have a voice in the argument. That idea has not occurred to anybody connected with the New York Knicks, or to anybody connected with the Philadelphia 76ers, or to Larry O'Brien, who only picked up the scepter, mace and kitchen chair laid down by Walter Kennedy as commissioner of the National Basketball Association.

The only one to whom it has occurred is Dave Anderson, who mentioned on this page that human rights might be involved here as well as property rights. Mike Burke, president of the Knicks, said that in signing McGinnis to a six-year contract, the club acted "in the best interests of New York and of the league." He said nothing about the best interests of McGinnis.

Ben Kosloff, owner of the 76ers, first accused the Knicks of piracy and, after thinking it over, decided that the word for their offense was "treason." This reflects a broadening of Kosloff's view. At first he expressed only selfish anger at freebooters who were making off with his property; then he concluded that, by violating the NBA constitution and bylaws, the Knicks were betraying the Phoenix Suns, Atlanta Hawks and everybody else in the league. In his first ruling as commissioner, O'Brien considered the matter only as it concerned league affairs. "If violations of such rules by one member were permitted," he declared, "then it would be the same as if there were no rules at all. This would, of course, threaten the structure and the very existence of the league."

Not a word about McGinnis's preferences or rights or very existence as a professional athlete. The property rights at stake are owned by the 76ers. They acquired those rights by announcing at an NBA draft meeting two years ago that, if McGinnis ever wanted to play ball in their league, he must sign for them and for nobody else. McGinnis had been playing for the Indiana Pacers in the American Basketball Association and had, of course, no financial, ethical or sentimental commitments to the 76ers or any other NBA team.

Nobody pretends that the draft of free agents in basketball, baseball or pro football is defensible on moral grounds. The baseball, football and basketball people try to defend it as necessary, arguing that the peculiar nature of their business makes it a reasonable infringement of individual freedom. Some day soon they're going to have to prove it reasonable for a little band of monopolists to deny a total stranger the right to make a living at what he does best, unless he takes a job with the employer they select.

McGinnis has made his position clear. He does not want to play for the 76ers. Evidently he has had his fill of the Pacers, for he is prepared to buy his freedom from that team for $85,000. He does want to play for the Knicks, and when they signed him in violation of the draft rules, he withdrew a damage suit challenging the legality of the draft. He has threatened to reinstitute the suit, but that could mean sitting out appeals for years to come.

O'Brien is hired to enforce the league rules, and nobody denied that the Knicks had shattered the rules. Getting a fair deal for McGinnis is no part of the commissioner's job. It is no special concern of the Knicks, either: they are out to get a gifted forward who stands 6-feet-8. The Pacers are demanding their ransom of $85,000 and everybody else in pro basketball is boycotting the player in cahoots with Philadelphia.

It would be different if McGinnis owed the 76ers something—if, for example, they had helped pay his way when he was an undergraduate at Indiana. Back in the days before baseball's free-agent draft, ball clubs used to put promising young men under obligation this way.

Kindly Old Guy

It was against the rules to sign the kid while he was still in school and, anyway, that would have made him ineligible for the college team, but there was nothing to prevent a kindly old guy like Connie Mack from quietly helping out with tuition and books. In the summer the club would give the boy a job in the office, with time off to pitch or catch or shag flies during batting practice.

Nothing would be said about his post-graduate career, but if the boy had been properly brought up he would feel bound to give his benefactor first call on his services after graduation. There were, of course, exceptions. One large young man, not exceptionally bright, put in four summers shagging flies with the Philadelphia Athletics and then took a bonus to sign with the Red Sox.

"That was a rotten trick you pulled on us," said Ira Thomas, the Athletics' scout.

"What d'you mean?" the kid asked.

"You were supposed to sign with us when you finished school."

"I was?" the kid said. "Nobody ever said anything to me."

"Well, what the hell do you think we were paying you for every summer?"

"I thought you were paying me to catch them fly balls," the young man said.

Sport Evolves Into Art Form At Le Mans

By Bernard Kirsch

LE MANS, France, June 13 (IHT).—En route from a Paris art museum to the Museum of Modern Art in New York, a brightly-painted automobile has been brought here for the 24-hour race, another museum piece which may also soon be tucked away.

The BMW, painted red, white, blue and yellow by Alexander Calder, of mobile and sculpting fame, is one of several curious items in this year's production of the 24 Hours of Le Mans, which begins tomorrow. There also will be two teams of women drivers, one of them among the favorites, and a black African driver to attract an audience to this dim city known for its race and charcuterie. But there will be no French Matras, no team Ferraris from Italy, no team Lolas from England. The Italian Alfa-Romeos also are staying away.

The Matras have decided not to be here in this "year of transition" because there is nothing left to prove. They have made this spectacular a national triumph for the past three years, each time with boring ease. Also, new regulations introduced this year—they will be changed again in 1976—have slowed the faster Group Five cars, which are more like Grand Prix machines than everyday passenger vehicles.

Energy Conservation

The Automobile Club de l'Ouest has ruled that all the cars in the endurance test must go 20 laps—169.136 miles—without refueling. The slower Grand Touring machines, with their big tanks, have been able to do that; it is in keeping with these times of expensive petrol prices and the conservation of energy. And, in keeping with the times, said an ACO spokesman, next year's 24 Hours of Le Mans will be only for GT cars, prototypes (which will have limitations—length, width, height, minimum trunk space, and no convertibles) and mass-production autos. The boom of the Group Five cars, the favorites in this year's race, will not be heard.

"Next year, the cars cannot be monsters; they must look like cars," ACO representative Alain Bertaut said. "But we are not yet definite in our rules for '76. We must take into consideration: Is it good for the show?" He also said that next year an entry must go 25 miles more than this year without refueling.

Those changes wouldn't be made, however, until the organizers see the crowd's reaction to this weekend's action. The hotel owners and restaurateurs of this area are predicting the smallest post-World War II crowd; last year there were half the 200,000 who usually attend.

An opponent of the ACO's constant changes, which have caused the race to be scratched from the World Manufacturers' Series, said that "the ACO forgets that Le Mans is a spectator sport; people don't come to see streetcars race. Is racing a laboratory for auto research? No, it is a spectacular."

1-Car Art Show

This year it is also a one-car art show as an art historian-auctioneer-collector has tried to mélange art, industry and sport by having his friend, Calder, work on the BMW which is now insured for $480,000. Last year, Calder did the model for the painting of an airplane.

The lover of art, Henri Poulain, will also share in the driving of the Special Tourisme car with fellow-Frenchman Jean Guichet and American Sam Posey, who said he would not handle the work of art with any special delicacy.

"It's a race, forget about the paint job," Posey said.

Posey will have to catch—or outlast—a pair of Gulf-Mirages and three Ligiers, which have inherited the responsibility of giving France another victory. One of the Ligiers will be handled by Frenchman Henri Pescarolo, who has won here the last three years on Matras. His co-pilot will be François Migault. One of the Gulf cars will be handled by Belgian Jackie Ickx, of Grand Prix fame, and Englishman Derek Bell.

It will be the last chance here for the Gulfs and Ligiers. They are in the Group-Five category, which will be out of style after Sunday, and will probably end up in the automobile museum in the infield of the course here.

Aaron Sparkles in Brewers' Victory Over A's

MILWAUKEE, June 13 (UPI).—Hank Aaron homered, singled and doubled, scored twice and drove in two runs last night to spark the Milwaukee Brewers to a 9-7 triumph over Oakland, snapping a four-game A's winning streak.

The home run, Aaron's sixth of the season and 739th lifetime, was his first at Milwaukee County Stadium in a regular season game since Sept. 30, 1965.

Aaron singled in the first and doubled home a run in the second. All three Aaron hits came off losing pitcher Vida Blue (9-4).

The Brewers put the game away with four runs in the seventh. George Scott hit his ninth home run following a leadoff single by John Briggs. Later in the inning, Pedro Garcia and Darrell Porter drew walks and both scored on Garman Thomas's two-run double.

Bill Castro, a 21-year old right-hander making his second big league start, worked the first seven innings for his second victory. He gave up eight hits and three runs without walking a batter.

Orioles 7, Rangers 1

At Arlington, Jim Palmer scattered seven hits in picking up his 10th victory of the season and Mark Belanger drove in three runs with a pair of singles to lead Baltimore to a 7-1 triumph over the Rangers.

Palmer, who lost his shutout on a two-out single by Mike Hargrove in the eighth, walked four batters and struck out three in boosting his record to 10-3.

Baltimore, which left 13 runners on base, scored twice in the second on singles by Brooks Robinson, Dave Duncan and Belanger and a sacrifice fly by Ken Singleton.

Royals 2, Indians 1

At Kansas City, Jim Wohlford scored on a passed ball by catcher John Ellis in the 10th inning, lifting the Royals to a 2-1 victory over Cleveland behind the five-hit pitching of Steve Busby.

Busby, 8-5, scored his first victory in his last four outings, striking out four and walking one, while rookie Eric Raich took the loss.

With one out in the 10th, Wohlford beat out an infield single, his fourth hit of the game. George Brett followed by blooping a double into left-center, moving Wohlford to third. Then came the passed ball, allowing Wohlford to score the winning run.

Angels 7, Tigers 1
Tigers 5, Angels 3

At Detroit, Ed Figueroa pitched a six-hitter and Joe Lahoud hit a three-run homer—his first of two in the game—to highlight a six-run third inning that carried California to a 7-1 victory over the Tigers.

Earlier, John Hiller completed his eighth save of the season, pitching the ninth inning of a game suspended Wednesday night, giving Detroit a 5-3 victory.

In the regularly scheduled game, Figueroa struck out four in raising his record to 5-2. He was never in serious trouble and the only run he allowed, in the seventh inning, was unearned as the result of a throwing error by shortstop Billy Smith with two on and two out.

White Sox 9, Red Sox 2

At Chicago, home runs by Deron Johnson and Bob Coluccio ruined rookie Jim Burton's first major-league start, sparking the White Sox and veteran left-hander Jim Kaat to a 9-2 triumph over Boston.

Burton gave up Johnson's sixth homer to open the second inning and, after Brian Downing singled in the third, Coluccio connected for his second homer. Burton gave up eight hits and six runs, four of them earned, in 5 1/3 innings to take the loss.

The White Sox iced the game in the sixth with four runs, only one of them earned. Carlos May opened with a double and, after Johnson fouled out, May reached third on Ken Henderson's infield single. Reggie Cleveland replaced Burton and Pat Kelly singled to drive in May.

Reds 10, Cardinals 1

At Cincinnati, pinch-hitter Joe Morgan delivered a two-run single and pitcher Gary Nolan contributed a two-run double during a seven-run sixth inning that propelled the Reds to a 10-1 rout of St. Louis.

Nolan, making a comeback after shoulder surgery last May, went six innings to gain his sixth straight triumph while raising his record to 7-3. He yielded only three hits while blanking the Cardinals the first six innings before being replaced by Will McEnaney.

The Reds pounded out six hits during the seven-run sixth inning as they tagged Lynn McGlothen with his fifth loss against six victories.

The Reds collected 14 hits, including three by Pete Rose.

Braves 5, Cubs 4

At Atlanta, an error by third baseman Bill Madlock let Darrell Evans score with two out in the ninth inning to give the Braves a 5-4 victory over Chicago in the first game of a doubleheader.

Atlanta had the bases filled in the ninth when Marty Perez singled. Evans grounded into a forceout at second and Dusty Baker and Clarence Gaston walked. Larvell Blanks hit a grounder to Madlock, who booted the ball, allowing Evans to race home with the winning run.

The Cubs, down three runs in the first inning, tied the score 4-4 in the eighth when reliever Tom House, the winning pitcher, committed a balk that permitted Rick Monday to score.

The Braves, erupting for three runs in the eighth inning—two of them doubled in by starter Carl Morton—had a 6-2 lead after eight innings of the second game. But the game was suspended until Aug. 9 under a National League curfew that would enable the Cubs to make transportation arrangements back to Chicago.

Pirates 4, Astros 2

At Houston, Manny Sanguillen's two-out, fifth-inning single brought home Rennie Stennett with the winning run and relief pitcher Larry Demery choked off Houston with three hits over the final four innings in a 4-2 victory by Pittsburgh.

With Houston leading, 2-1, going into the fifth, Frank Taveras singled with one out to ignite the Pittsburgh rally and winning pitcher Dock Ellis (3-3) bunted him to second. Taveras then scored on Stennett's double before Sanguillen drilled a single up the middle.

The Pirates added an insurance run in the ninth when Dave Parker singled, stole second and came home on Bob Watson's errant throw to third after Taveras had grounded out, third to first.

Mets 2, Dodgers 0

At Los Angeles, Jon Matlack pitched a three-hitter and Felix Millan had a pair of run-scoring doubles to lead New York to a 2-0 victory over the Dodgers.

Beating the Dodgers for the second time this season and the seventh time in 10 career decisions, Matlack improved his record to 8-4 and outpitched Don Sutton, who was bidding to become this season's first 11-game winner.

Millan doubled in Wayne Garrett with one out in the sixth after Garrett had doubled. Garrett singled with one out in the eighth and scored all the way from first base on Millan's second double of the night.

Expos 3, Padres 2

At San Diego, Mike Jorgensen lined a two-out double off the rightfield wall in the top of the 15th inning to score Pete MacKanin from first base with the winning run, giving Montreal a 3-2 victory over the Padres.

Losing pitcher Danny Frisella, the fourth Padre hurler, retired the first two batters in the 15th before walking MacKanin on a 3-2 pitch. Jorgensen, who figured in Montreal's other two runs, followed with a liner to right to end the marathon.

Don Demola, the third of four Expo pitchers, pitched five scoreless innings to gain the victory, his second in three decisions.

Soccer Panel Gives Leeds A Suspension

ZURICH, June 13 (Reuters).—Leeds United was suspended today from two European soccer club competitions because of violent behavior by its supporters during last month's European Cup final, the European Football Union (UEFA) said.

UEFA said that the ban would remain in force until the end of the 1978-79 season. That meant that if Leeds twice qualified for any of the three European club tournaments during this period it would automatically be barred, an official said.

But if it qualified a third time, it would be able to compete, having completed its punishment, the official said.

Whether it qualifies or not during the four-season term, the ban would lapse at the end of the 1978-79 season, the official added.

Leeds had not qualified for any of the 1975-76 European club tournaments — European Cup, Cupwinners' Cup and UEFA Cup—and the earliest date it could return to European soccer would be after an absence of three seasons, officials said.

UEFA's disciplinary commission said in a communique that its decision was based on crowd incidents inside the Parc des Princes Stadium in Paris on May 28 during the European Cup Final, in which Bayern Munich beat Leeds, 2-0.

Leeds supporters hurled metal seats on to the pitch and scuffled with policemen after French referee Michel Kitabdjian disallowed a Leeds goal.

The commission said that its punishment of Leeds was based on the principle that a club was responsible for the behavior of its supporters. Leeds fans had caused considerable damage in the stadium, it said.

Leeds manager Jimmy Armfield sat in a hotel awaiting the decision, but did not appear before the commission.

A heavy penalty had been expected, since several top executives of the 33-nation UEFA had warned that only really tough action could cut down crowd violence, which has marred European soccer.

UEFA spokesman Rudolf Rothenbuehler said afterward: "I would not say it is the start of a new policy. The committee had decided to take a very strict line."

Armfield said he had not yet decided whether to appeal the punishment. He said he would discuss it tomorrow with Leeds Chairman Manny Cussins and other club directors.



Associated Press.

Umpire Dutch Rennert signals Phillies' Jerry Martin safe at second on fielder's choice as Giants' Chris Speier throws to first too late to get Terry Harmon. Phils won, 4-1.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	29	22	.558	—
New York	30	25	.545	1 1/2
Milwaukee	26	28	.481	4
Detroit	24	28	.462	5
Baltimore	24	30	.444	6
Cleveland	22	32	.418	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	34	23	.596	—
Kansas City	34	25	.576	1
Minnesota	26	26	.500	5 1/2
California	29	30	.492	6
Texas	28	29	.491	6
Chicago	24	32	.429	9 1/2

Thursday's Results

Detroit 5, California 3, 1st (compl. of susp. game).
California 7, Detroit 1.
Milwaukee 9, Oakland 7.
Kansas City 2, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 9, Boston 2.
Baltimore 7, Texas 1.

Friday's Games

Boston at Kansas City, n.
Chicago at New York, n.
Oakland at Detroit, n.
California at Milwaukee, n.
Cleveland at Texas, n.
Baltimore at Minnesota, n

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	30	23	.566	—
New York	29	23	.558	1/2
Philadelphia	30	26	.536	1 1/2
Chicago	26	27	.518	2 1/2
St. Louis	26	27	.491	4
Montreal	19	30	.388	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	36	24	.600	—
Los Angeles	34	27	.557	2 1/2
San Francisco	29	28	.509	5 1/2
San Diego	28	30	.483	7
Atlanta	26	32	.448	9
Houston	22	41	.349	15 1/2

Thursday's Results

Montreal 3, San Diego 2.
Philadelphia 4, San Francisco 1.
Atlanta 5, Chicago 4, 1st.
Atlanta 6, Chicago 2, 2d, suspended, 8 inn.
Pittsburgh 4, Houston 2.
New York 2, Los Angeles 0.
Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 1.

Friday's Games

Cincinnati 12, Chicago 11.
Pittsburgh at Atlanta, n.
Houston at St. Louis, n.
New York at San Diego, n.
Philadelphia at Los Angeles, n.
Montreal at San Francisco, n.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia ... 000 020 200—4 6 0
San Francisco .. 000 100 000—1 4 1
Carlton (6-5) and Oates; Halicki, Moffitt (8) and Sadek. L—Halicki (2-2).

Montreal ... 100 100 000 001—3 11 1
San Diego ... 000 000 110 000 000—2 5 2
Rogers, Taylor (8), Demola (10), Warthen (15), Renko (15) and Carter; Freisleben, Tomlin (8), Greif (9), Frisella (12) and Kendall. W—Demola (2-1). L—Frisella (1-2). HR—McCovey (16th).

(First Game)

Chicago ... 010 010 020—4 7 2
Atlanta ... 201 000 001—5 9 1
Burris, Pralling (5), Knowles (8) and Swisher; Nielro, Leon (8), House (8) and Pocoroba. W—House (3-2). L—Pralling (2-3). HR—Garr (3d), May (15th), Thornton (2d).

(2nd, Susp. after 8 inns)

Chicago ... 001 001 00—2 6 1
Atlanta ... 101 010 03—6 7 0
Zahn, Locker (5), Watt (7) and Mitterwald; Morton and Correll, Pocoroba (7). HR—Monday (6th).

St. Louis ... 000 000 100— 1 6 0
Cincinnati ... 001 117 00x—10 14 0
McGlothen, Bryant (6), Kurosaki (6), Terlecky (6) and Simmons; Nolan, McEnaney (7), Eastwick (9) and Bench. W—Nolan (7-3). L—McGlothen (6-5).

Pittsburgh ... 100 020 001—4 9 0
Houston ... 011 000 000—2 8 1
Ellis, Demery (8) and Sanguillen; Roberts, Nielro (8) and May. W—Ellis (3-3). L—Roberts (3-3). HR—Watson (8th).

New York ... 000 001 010—2 8 1
Los Angeles ... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Matlack (8-4) and Grote; Sutton, Brewer (9) and Ferguson. L—Sutton (10-5).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Suspended Game of June 11)

Detroit ... 102 100 100—5 11 2
California ... 210 000 000—3 5 2
Hassler, Lange (7), Kirkwood (8) and Evan. E. Rodriguez (6); Bare, Hiller (6) and Wockenfuss. W—Bare (3-2). L—Hassler (3-6). HR—A. Rodriguez (6th).

California ... 000 000 001—7 11 1
Detroit ... 000 000 100—3 6 2
Figueroa (5-2) and E. Rodriguez; Lamrow, Lemanczyk (2) and Wockenfuss. L—Lamrow (4-5). HR—Lahoud (5th and 6th).

Oakland ... 020 100 040—7 12 2
Milwaukee ... 310 010 40x—9 13 2
Blue, Todd (7), Abbott (7), Lindblad (8) and Tenace; Castro, Murphy (8) and Porter. W—Castro (2-1). L—Blue (9-5). HR—Tenace (11th), Williams (18th), Aaron (15th), Scott (9th).

Baltimore ... 023 000 002—7 12 1
Texas ... 000 000 010—1 7 2
Palmer (10-3) and Duncan; Bibby, Brown (3), Kekich (8), Foucault (9) and Sundberg, Fahey (6). L—Bibby (2-6).

Cleveland ... 000 000 100 0—1 5 1
Kansas City ... 000 000 100 1—2 9 0
Raich (2-1) and Ellis; Busby (5-5) and Healy. HR—Killebrew (9th).

Boston ... 000 001 100—2 11 1
Chicago ... 011 000 00x—2 5 1
Burton, Cleveland (6) and Montgomery; Kaat (9-3) and Downing. L—Burton (0-1). HR—D. Johnson (6th), Coluccio (2d).



Yankees Obtain Veteran Fielder

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI).—The New York Yankees added some infield help today with the purchase of veteran shortstop Ed Brinkman from the Texas Rangers.

Brinkman, 33, joins the Yankees after a 10-day stay with the Rangers, who picked him up in a trade with the St. Louis Cardinals for centerfielder Willie Davis.

Friday

Cincinnati Routs Cubs on 18 Runs

CHICAGO, June 13 (UPI).—Johnny Bench drove in four runs with a three-run home run and a double today to stretch his major-league-leading RBI count to 53 and the Cincinnati Reds rapped out a season-high 24 hits to crush the Chicago Cubs, 18-11.

The Reds scored 12 of the runs in the game's final two innings to set a season high in a single game by a National League team.

Bench hit his 14th home run of the season with two men on in the first to give the Reds a 3-0 lead, and knocked in the 17th run of the game with a double to drive in Joe Morgan. Bench scored the seventh run of the inning and 18th of the game when Tony Perez singled him home.

Athletic Supporters for Girls Cause Row in Little League

ROMULUS, Mich., June 13 (AP).—Eight-year-old Nancy Winnard and her parents do not believe she should have to wear an athletic supporter to play baseball with the boys in the Little League.

But officials of the Romulus Little League North insist that the rule applies to boys and girls alike. Mr. and Mrs. David Winnard contend that the rule is discriminatory against their daughter, and they have hired a lawyer to fight it.

The attorney representing the family said he would file suit in either federal or state court as soon as he determines in which one he can get the fastest action. He charged that the league board "set up a false standard to embarrass girls and to dismade girls from playing. I think it may be a veiled attempt to circumvent recent federal court rulings that allow girls to compete in amateur baseball."

Local League president Charles Christopher denied the allegation, saying, "The League approved the ruling with only one thought in mind—the safety of the youngsters."

League officials conceded that their local regulation requiring the supporters are tougher than national rules which provide that only a catcher must wear one.

Frank Ayers jr., coach of the team, said that the only other girl on the squad wears an athletic supporter and that Nancy will not be allowed to play unless she does, also.

obituary Seen s Favorite in rix de Diane

HANTILLY, France, June 13 uters).—Nobiliary, the filly put up a magnificent perance against colts to finsecond to Grundy in the om Derby, will be the favorite Sunday's Prix de Diane, the ich Oaks.

ut the race could still develop a match between Nobiliary Ivanjica, the Sir Ivor filly beat Nobiliary by one and alf lengths in the French Guineas.

owever, Nobiliary has made rovement since then, winning Prix Saint Alary at Longnp and then confounding cs of her trainer, Maurice er, when she beat all the colts pt Grundy at Epsom.

obiliary, like the stable's r great filly, Dahlia, apprecithe mid-summer sun, and er believes she is ready to do le again only 11 days after om.

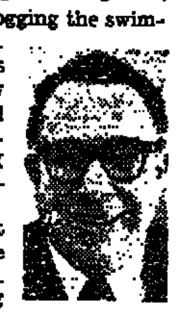
anjica's trainer, Alec Head, dominated the French racing e this season. The trainer, se son, Freddy, will be riding jica as usual, is confident of urth consecutive classic vic-

Art Buchwald

A Father's Thoughts

WASHINGTON — Random thoughts of a father on Father's Day.

"Where does my daughter find the guys who show up at the house? I'm not against long hair, except it keeps clogging the swimming-pool filter.



Buchwald

My problem is that if I say anything, she'll think it's a personal criticism of her friends—which it is."

"I've spent $60,000 to educate three children. The only thing is, whenever someone asks me what they're studying, I don't know what to reply. Yesterday, it was stained glass; today it's modern dance; tomorrow it will be photography. How do you get a kid who wants to be a lawyer, a doctor or an accountant?"

"I just got the telephone bill. Most of the calls on it are collect. But I'm afraid if I say anything, I won't hear from them at all."

* * *

"I don't mind my son using the car, but why can't he fill it up with gasoline before he brings it back? The only thing I ever find in it is empty wine bottles. I wish they would require a deposit for wine bottles. It would solve the American youth's biggest waste disposal problem."

"Why is it when a daughter says, 'Don't wait up for me,' you wait up for her, but when a son says, 'Don't wait up for me,' you sleep like a baby?"

* * *

"I have a wheels problem. If I don't get my daughter a car, she'll hitchhike. If I do get her a car, she'll drive it. Which is the lesser of two evils? Why won't kids take the bus and support our mass-transportation system?"

"The Rolling Stones are coming to town next month. If my kids don't see them, they'll 'die.' Do I shell out $15 a ticket or watch them expire in front of my eyes?"

"I've been invited by my children to go to a beach where all the kids swim nude. Do I go and be a good sport, or do I go and be a dirty old man?"

"My wife says I'm too easy on the kids and I should be tougher and more assertive like Grimstead, who doesn't let his children get away with a thing. I asked her if she'd rather be married to Grimstead and she replied, 'I should say not. He thinks he's Mussolini.'"

"I hate to take sides in family fights. When one of my daughters 'borrows' the other's T-shirt, and the latter retaliates by losing the first daughter's sandals, I'm at a loss as to who is at fault. If I make a judgment, I'm immediately accused of only loving one of them. Why do they have to mix up love with T-shirts and sandals?"

"I've just been informed that my daughter has decided to go to Martha's Vineyard, Aspen or Alaska for the summer. When I asked her to be more specific, she says she's not sure because the rock band she's going with hasn't got any bookings yet. I ask her if she'll settle for a $25 seat at the Rolling Stones concert instead."

* * *

"My son now can beat me at tennis. Does this mean I've lost all authority over him? How can I be the master of my house when I have such a lousy backhand?"

"How does someone know if he's been a good father or a bad father? Maybe you should take an examination, like the College Boards tests. Then you can know where you stand on a scale of 1 to 100.. I think I might score 59, if I stayed up all night and studied."

"Someone asked me the other day if I would trade my kids for any I knew and I didn't even have to think about it. I told him, 'Not for all the Mao Tse-tung books in China.'"

'Fear City' Leaflets Banned by N.Y. Courts

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP).—Two judges have ordered policemen, firemen and other city employees to temporarily abandon plans to give tourists "Welcome to Fear City" pamphlets as part of a campaign to halt the layoffs of thousands of city workers.

But a spokesman for one of the groups said he nevertheless plans to carry on the campaign.

Members of 26 municipal unions, facing major cuts in jobs under a proposed $11.9-billion 1975-76 "crisis budget," had planned to start distribution today of leaflets which contain nine "survival tips" for tourists. The leaflet carries a drawing of a death's head in a black hood.

622,000 Vatican Visitors

VATICAN CITY, June 13 (UPI).—The number of visitors to the Vatican museums in the first five months of the holy year rose 37 per cent to 622,000 over the corresponding period of 1974, the Vatican said this week.

Irving Marder

Richard Roy, who, in 1966, founded the Paris American Academy in the maid's room of his apartment. 'A campus? I don't want that. I want to give them (his students) Paris itself as an art city...'



In Foothills of French Academic Mountains

PARIS (IHT).—It all began, said Richard Roy, with a Mozart piece for clarinet and piano. Mozart was no problem; the problem was with the man on the piano. "The tempo was much too fast. I said to myself, 'Jesus, I can never cut this.' But what could I do? This was a guy that clarinet players light candles to. So—I began to play, and did the best I could. . . ."

This was back in 1966. Without quite knowing how it had happened, he had auditioned for Ulysses Délécluse, a towering eminence among French woodwind teachers. Mr. Roy, who arrived in Paris 17 years ago, had been teaching music at the American schools that functioned here until President Charles de Gaulle kicked out the NATO headquarters establishment. Before that he had taught music and led choirs and bands in Pittsburgh, his home town, and elsewhere in the United States. A friend in Paris, hearing him play clarinet, had arranged a meeting with the noted French teacher but had not told Roy specifically what he had in mind.

Délécluse took Roy under his wing and, after the NATO exodus, emerged as a founding faculty member of the fine arts school established by his erstwhile pupil, the Paris American Academy. Schools of distinction are pretty thick on the ground in the Fifth Arrondissement—among them are the Lycees Louis-le-Grand and Henri-IV, the Collège de France, the Ecole Normale Supérieure and the Sorbonne—and the Paris American Academy is, one might say, still in the foothills of this range. But it's on the move, onward and upward: From the original semi-basement premises on the Rue des Ursulines (which remains the administrative center) it has expanded to nearby Rue St.-Jacques, occupying buildings on both sides of the street, that formerly housed a crémerie and a café.

Beginnings

In fact, according to Mr. Roy, the academy's actual beginnings even out-humble those—they approach, in Paris terms, the Lincolnesque: "We really began in a maid's room in the attic of our flat on Rue St.-Didier, in the 16th." (His wife is French: Monique Tananger Roy, a radiologist on the staff of the Marie Curie Foundation, which is a few minutes' walk from the Rue des Ursulines.) Today, making plans for the academy's 10th anniversary next year, Mr. Roy seems a bit shaken up, in retrospect, at his temerity in opening an American academy of fine arts in the heartland of the French academic establishment. The impeccable ear of Ulysses Délécluse had evidently noted something in Mr. Roy's style that indicated the presence of a rising star.

Even an untutored ear—and eye—can register some of those qualities. A small, ebullient man, Mr. Roy has the drive and the pragmatic can-do manner that Americans like to think of as *their* national characteristics. (His ancestry is Armenian.)

"Our first faculty, the summer of 1966, consisted of two teachers. Our student body consisted of seven students." Even today, the basic enrollment for the October-June academic year is limited to 50 students. The curriculum, starting with courses in music and French, now ranges from ceramics and cooking through painting and engraving to cinema, sculpture and theater.

The cooking course is taught by that tasty American dish of yesteryear, Dorian Leigh Parker, who with her sister, the actress Suzy Parker, lighted up many a magazine cover and fashion layout in the fifties, when both were top models.

(You could not drop a day-old baguette from the Porte St.-Denis without injuring several unemployed *French* authorities on cooking. But how many of them are likely to be former jet-set cover girls as well as expert cooks? To disarm the Male Chauvinist Pigs among the opposition, Miss Parker could, of course, work with a bag over her head. But the Mystery Chef gimmick has already been done.)

Cooking is a non-degree course. The academy offers two types of courses: for "transfer of credits" toward academic degrees (about half of its students come to Paris from such American schools as the University of Wisconsin and the Manhattan College of Art) and simply for proficiency—in French, photography, painting or whatever.

A Letter

As an example of the second category of student, Mr. Roy displayed a letter of application from a woman in San Francisco. Enclosing the requisite pair of passport photos, she said wryly that "the wrinkles speak for themselves," and added: "It is fortunate that during my years of work I did not have time to get sick, get fat, nor lose my sense of humor." Also enclosed were two letters of reference, one of which was from her ex-employer, the local Blue Cross agency. She retired, at 65, last year. Her formal schooling ended nearly a half-century ago, with a two-year business college course that followed her graduation from high school in 1926.

The reference requirement is an index of the seriousness with which the academy operates—as contrasted with the popular stereotype of school in Paris as a place to check in en route to your favorite café.

But the ivy has not yet begun to sprout. Asked if there are any plans to consolidate his thriving academic center under one roof, Richard Roy is very firm. "A campus? I don't want that. I want to give them Paris itself as an art city—rather than the ghetto bit..." As for himself, though, there's no time for the clarinet nowadays. he still leads a chorus that specializes in French Renaissance music. The fast tempo that nearly threw him at the very beginning has evidently made a convert: "Vacations? No, I don't need any. This"—an expansive gesture and a cultivated urchin's grin—"is my vacation."

PEOPLE: *His Name Is Patrick—What's His Nationality?*

Maria Loureiro had a baby Thursday morning. Now she and her husband are trying to figure out what the child's nationality is. The Loureiros are Portuguese. At the time their son was born, they were in an Irish jet over Zambia. Just at that moment, one of the plane's engines went out and the pilot made an emergency landing in Salisbury, Rhodesia. The jet had taken off from Luanda and was bound for Lisbon. At any rate, there was no trouble about a name—they called him Patrick, after the plane.

* * *

Victoria Fyodorova Pouy's efforts to become a U.S. citizen before her visa expires on June 22 have run into a snag. In Hartford, Conn., **James Smith**, district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, returned a petition filed by Mrs. Pouy's husband, **Frederick**, because it was not accompanied by birth or marriage certificates. Smith said that, technically, the petition must be filed by June 22 but that grace periods are usually granted in such cases. The Russian actress, daughter of another Russian actress, **Zoya Fyodorova**, and Adm. (ret.) **Jackson Tate**, married Pouy, an airline pilot, last weekend.

* * *

The state is suing a prisoner at Southern Michigan Prison to force him to pay for his "room and board," UPI reported. Michigan Attorney General **Frank Kelley** said this week that the prisoner, **Donald Crenshaw**, could afford to pay the $8,702.67 that the state has thus far spent on him. Kelley and State Treasurer **Allison Green** filed the suit after Crenshaw inherited an estimated $50,000 from his mother.

* * *

Former President **Richard Nixon** has been blamed for a lot of things—now he's catching it from *the federal mouse squad*. An official in charge of mouse-catching at the executive mansion said that when Nixon decided to have several old Navy munitions buildings near the Washington Monument torn down four years ago, he didn't stop to think that "those buildings were crawling with the rodents." According to the official, the mice all went scurrying to the nearest shelter—the White House. There are now traps all over the White House—baited with peanut butter.

* * *

Pogo, the comic strip opossum, is shrinking into oblivion July 20 after 27 years with his chums in the Okefenokee swamp. **Selby Kelly**, who took over the strip when her husband, **Walt Kelly**, died two years ago, told the New York Post this week that she is dropping it because newspapers have been reducing the size of comics in recent years to save space. "The detail that's put into the Pogo strip," she said, "doesn't warrant its be[ing] shrunken down so small. It c[an't] be appreciated. I tried mak[ing] everything as simple as I coul[d]... less background, fewer words... that isn't carrying on the tra[di]tion. . ."



GOING BACK TO T[HE] RANKS — Confederate G[en.] Robert E. Lee is on his w[ay] to becoming a U.S. citi[zen] again. A House judici[ary] subcommittee approved [re]storing his citizenship t[his] week—Lee lost it at the e[nd] of the Civil War. The Sen[ate] has already approved [the] measure. Backers predic[t] final yes-vote by July

* * *

The Troubadour, a Los Ang[eles] club where some of the big[gest] names in pop music made th[eir] debuts, is closing. Owner **D[oug] Weston** cited disastrous econo[mic] conditions as the reason. Am[ong] the personalities introduced [in] his club since it opened 18 ye[ars] *ago: **Joni Mitchell, Neil Diamo[nd], Carole King, Cat Stevens, J[ohn] Denver, Bette Midler, James T[ay]lor and Richard Pryor.***

* * *

Keynote speaker for the Uni[ted] States at the International W[om]en's Year Conference beginn[ing] in Mexico City next week will [be] **Patricia Hutar of Chicago**, chairman of the U.S. delegati[on]. She is the U.S. representative [on] the Status of Women Comm[is]sion at the United Nations [and] a former vice-chairman of [the] Republican party.

* * *

Actor **Bob Cummings**, 64, [has] failed in a bid to reduce alim[ony] and child support payments [to] his first wife and their t[hree] children. A Los Angeles ju[dge] has ruled that **Mary Cummin[gs]**, 57, was to continue to rece[ive] $800 a month in alimony a[nd] $400 in child support. Cummi[ngs] is now a cosmetic company e[x]ecutive.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JUNE 14, 1975

BER05XH | EETS2DA | RSN54AA
EXC55WH | HAE04KB | RSR06CR
EES51AB | PXA55WH | WRS03LS

MESSAGES, JUNE 13, 1975

CLV51HB | HMG53AB | RHD02EG
DMT01LD | KRR02RP | SOC51EG
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SITUATIONS WANTED

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